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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/21/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/20 - 10/12/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX	TYPED BY jtm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated 7/22/66 at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No characterization for the SNCC, mentioned in this report, is available at Newark.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

NK T-1 --

NK T-2 --

File Number Where Located

Characterization of SCARLETT PATRICK

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)
- 3 - Newark (100-48052)

100-442529-1987	REC-16
18 OCT 24 1966	EX-113

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY	ACSL ONI OSI SEC. SER.;
Request Recd.		SD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	10/31/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	415
By	By	Wm W. / en

Notations

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source

✓ NK T-3

[REDACTED]

✓ NK T-4

[REDACTED]

✓ NK T-5
CG 5824-S*

✓ NK T-6

[REDACTED]

✓ NK T-7

[REDACTED]

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because data reported by NK T-1 through NK T-7 could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

File Number Where Located

Characterization of
SCARLETT PATRICK

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of
IRVING POTASH

Characterization of
ERNIE THOMPSON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

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Report of:

OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX

Office:

Newark, New Jersey

Date:

October 21, 1966

Field Office File #:

100-48052

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist strategy: Newark DU BOIS CLUB member stated in July, 1966, that first problem of Newark DU BOIS was acquisition of new members and DU BOIS CLUB would concentrate primarily on education in Newark schools suffering from defacto segregation. Communist tactics: Member of CP National Committee stated in July, 1966, that Civil Rights movement in Newark area weak, but felt answers to problems lie in political action. Referred to recent political activity in East Orange, N.J., as first success of "black power" in Newark area. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations: No information developed. Miscellaneous: CLARENCE COGGINS, former NJCP member, present at speeches made in Jersey City, N.J., by ~~STOKELY CARMICHAEL~~, N.Y. SNCC.

-p*-

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SCARLETT PATRICK said on July 20, 1966, that the first problem of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB at Newark, New Jersey, was the acquisition of new members. She said the Newark DU BOIS CLUB would concentrate primarily on education in the Newark, New Jersey, schools which were suffering from defacto segregation.

(NK T-1, 7/28/66)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NK 100-48052

✓ A characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

SCARLETT PATRICK attended a COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) Youth Training School in New Jersey from June 14 - 20, 1965.

(NK T-2, 8/29/65)

SCARLETT PATRICK was one of twelve CP members who attended a meeting of the NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST PARTY State Board on September 11, 1966.

(NK T-3, 9/12/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

In July, 1966, IRVING POTASH, while visiting in New Jersey, remarked that the CP is weak in membership, particularly in Negro membership. POTASH also said the Civil Rights movement in the Newark area is weak and the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY have lost members. POTASH said he did not know the answers to these problems, but he felt the answers lie in political action. Later, POTASH spoke of ERNIE THOMPSON and his new group in Newark, N.J., called Committee for Political Independence. He said this group was responsible for getting a Negro elected recently in a ward of East Orange, New Jersey, and POTASH said this effort represents the first success of "black power" in the Newark area.

(NK T-4, 7/13/66)

✓ IRVING POTASH, as of April 5, 1964, was Organizer of the NEW JERSEY CP District.

(NK T-5, 4/5/64)

IRVING POTASH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(NK T-6, 6/26/66)

✓ ERNIE THOMPSON attended a State Conference on the Negro Question held by the NEW JERSEY CP on April 5, 1959. The conference dealt mainly with a

resolution on the Negro Question made by the National Committee of the CP, USA. ERNIE THOMPSON disagreed with the resolution, pointing out that the concept of a Negro nation had previously been proven a valid concept by the study of Marxism.

(NK T-7, 4/6/59)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On August 30, 1966, Chief JOSEPH L. SMITH, Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, made available reports of Captain RAYMOND V. BLASCZAK and Captain FREDERICK J. HAHNER, Jersey City police, concerning a "press conference" held on August 24, 1966, in Jersey City, attended by STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC); and an appearance by CARMICHAEL in Jersey City on August 28, 1966. Captain BLASCZAK's report on the August 24, 1966, "press conference" stated that CARMICHAEL claimed to be present to speak on local Jersey City issues concerning the need for a better anti-poverty program and he would lend his support to the merger of the various black organizations on a city, county and state level. Further, these efforts should develop into a national drive for a more effective anti-poverty program for poor people and the broadening of a new political movement of black people. CARMICHAEL said Jersey City's anti-poverty program must be controlled by black people and if the poor black people cannot control it, the entire program should be stopped; using whatever tactics necessary.

Captain HAHNER's report of the August 28, 1966, appearance of CARMICHAEL stated that CARMICHAEL spoke on black power as applied to politics. CARMICHAEL said Negroes should love and help each other, but the love should stop at that point.

Both of the above reports noted that CLARENCE COGGINS was present at the appearance of CARMICHAEL in Jersey City on August 24 and August 28, 1966, and COGGINS spoke at the August 28, 1966, gathering about the adversities Negroes encountered throughout New Jersey.

NK 100-48052

✓ A characterization of CLARENCE COGGINS is--
contained in the characterization of the LABOR-
NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE attached.

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP was then using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC).

The May 2, 1965, issue of the "Newark Evening News," a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article that the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS, running as insurgent slate in the June 1, 1965, Democratic Primary, opened their official campaign May 1, 1965, with a "May Day Rally" in Military Park at Newark.

WILLIAM CHARK headed the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRAT ticket as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Other candidates on the ballot were ESTHER NETTE of Newark, candidate for Assembly; HERMAN D. KLEIN of East Orange, candidate for Treasurer; and ALVIN OLIVER of Newark, candidate for Essex County Clerk.

On April 12, 1966, the first source advised that there had not been any activity on the part of the LNVC for about one year. According to this source, CLARENCE COGGINS appears to be using the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS' name to further his political aspirations.

1APPENDIXW. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

A source on April 15, 1965, furnished a copy of the by-laws of the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY. These by-laws state in part as follows:

"All members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of N. J. are members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, of which the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of N. J. is a charter chapter."

A second source advised on May 6, 1966, that Post Office Box 121, Newark, New Jersey, is rented to DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

A third source advised on June 1, 1966, that the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY had vacated its former headquarters at 152 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and was without a meeting place.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA appears in the Appendix hereto.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. **100-48052**

OCT 21 1966

Title

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS**

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

**Report of Special Agent OLIVER A.
CHALIFOUX dated and captioned as
above at Newark, New Jersey.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10-21-66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/5-14/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	TYPED BY VMO
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 7-29-66,
at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the
Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information
of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions of the
Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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<i>CRM2</i>		<i>REC 31</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. 1	<i>INDEXED</i> <i>CLERK</i>	
Request Recd.	REQUEST: 1SD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: <i>10/21/66</i>		
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67 NOV 4 1966

CV 100-27056

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- 1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location in File

✓ CV T-1 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted] b3
b7D
b7E

✓ CV T-2 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify
DANIEL MACK, RON LUCAS.

✓ CV T-3 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ CV T-4 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify
JAMES RUSSELL, ART EVANS.

✓ CV T-5 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify
DANNY ROSENSHINE, DENNIS
SWEETENHAM, JOHN CLOUD,
HERMAN KIRSCH, BONNIE HOLT,
RACHAEL TOWNE.

[Redacted]

✓ CV T-6 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify
LEWIS ROBINSON, JAMES
RUSSELL.

[Redacted]

CV 100-27056

/ CV T-7 is

[REDACTED]

/ CV T-8 is

[REDACTED]

/ CV T-9 is

[REDACTED]

/ CV T-10 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify CONNIE
BART, PHILIP BART, FRIEDA KATZ,
CCR, MIKE BAYER, RUTH LENCL

/ CV T-11 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify LEWIS G.
ROBINSON

/ CV T-12 is
CV 1005-S*

Used to identify JAMES
RUSSELL

/ CV T-13 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify STEVE
SCHREEFTER.

/ CV T-14 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify ANTHONY
KRCHMAREK and PHILIP BART.

100-27056

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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-10, etc., which would result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value, and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Dayton, Ohio (RM)
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Report of:

SA ROBERT E. KEHRES

Office: Cleveland

Date:

10-21-66

Field Office File #:

100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 16, 1966, THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966.

CP wants to recruit among Negroes and become more active in civil rights field. There are so few Negroes in CP that any Negro who shows initiative is picked up and promoted. Socialist Workers Party (SWP) states it has not attracted Negroes, although it has been active in local Congress on Racial Equality. Although CP wanted to assist LEWIS ROBINSON of JFK House in Cleveland, just prior to Hough area riots, no information has been obtained from sources showing Communist element took any part in the Cleveland riots. Both CP and SWP members reported active in Cleveland CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~GROUP I~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local Communist Party (CP) Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 14, 1966, that CONNIE BART said on June 13, 1966, that the CP would like to have closer identification with the protests in the civil rights field and in the anti-war movement. She stated that if the CP is to recruit among the Negroes, it must become more active in civil rights field.

CONNIE BART

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that CONNIE BART attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention she was elected a delegate of the CP, USA National Convention and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-2 advised on July 13, 1966, that a meeting of the CP Youth working on the CP summer project was held in New York City on June 27, 1966, and during the course of this meeting, the Cleveland delegation got together to discuss the aims of this summer project in Cleveland. Among the six aims of this project in Cleveland were the following two:

1. The key target is Negro youth.
2. Recruit Negro girls.

CV T-1 advised on July 1, 1966, that during the course of discussing the CP National Convention with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, he stated that the CP is going to give more direct support to the civil rights movement.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

JOSEPH DANNERY, Announcer for Cleveland Radio Station WJW, advised on September 12, 1966, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a program of that station on August 21, 1966,

and at KRCHMAREK's specific request, he was introduced as being Ohio State Chairman of the CP.

CV T-14 advised on July 6, 1966, that KRCHMAREK was a member of the newly elected National Committee of the CP, USA.

CV T-1 advised on August 18, 1966, that JESSE THOMAS, a Negro, is relatively a newcomer into the CP membership who has been identified as having been an undercover police officer.

N.Y., OHIO

On August 5, 1966, PHILIP BART was questioned as to how such newcomers can advance in the CP so quickly without having a complete check of their background made. BART stated that there are so few Negroes in the Party that any Negro who shows any initiative and intelligence is picked up and promoted in the Party. BART stated that this has been going on in the Party throughout the country and that if the CP expects to grow, this is just one of the chances it will have to take. BART further commented on this date that the CP had absolutely nothing to do with the instigation of the recent riots in Cleveland; that the Party could not expect to gain politically or otherwise from such riots; that all he could see in these riots was the destruction of property by the people who most needed that property for shelter; and that these riots were no favor to the civil rights movement.

PHILIP BART

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that PHILIP BART was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention he was elected a delegate to the CP, USA National Convention, as well as a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-14 advised on July 6, 1966, that BART was a member of the newly elected National Committee of the CP, USA.

CV T-3 advised on August 8, 1966, that FRIEDA KATZ commented on August 6, 1966, that the CP would like to get into the civil rights movement, but so far has been unsuccessful because the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and similar type organizations shy away from the CP and known CP members. She stated that getting into the civil rights movement is a principal aim of the CP.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, on June 4 and 5, 1966, and during the course of this convention was elected a delegate to the CP, USA National Convention and was a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1966, that a Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) meeting was held at the home of FRIEDA KATZ on August 22, 1966.

KATZ stated that it was up to the white people to try and work more in the field of civil rights in order to bring peace and harmony among the races. She stated that she would like to see the CCR obtain more members so that when the CCR offers its aid to a Negro organization, it can offer it as a group.

~~CCR~~ OHIO
VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the U. S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held at Cleveland, at which time the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American activities, which had been the name formerly used by this group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman

and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to fight against the Smith Act and McCarran Act.

EDNA KAUFMAN

CP member

CV T-10 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended an Ohio CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, at which conference she was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA, which was referred to as "a Party Assignment."

CV T-3 advised on June 30, 1966, that on June 26, 1966, FRIEDA KATZ stated that she is anxious to have some of the Negroes who are active in the CP movement get in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON to see if there is anything the CCR can do to help ROBINSON in this racial trouble.

KATZ stated that she had not heard that any of the organizations such as the NAACP or the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) were doing anything for ROBINSON. ✓

KATZ thought she might call one of the writers from a local Cleveland Negro newspaper, to see if "we can help." JESSE THOMAS was one of those that FRIEDA KATZ asked to contact ROBINSON. THOMAS later said he had contacted ROBINSON and had arranged a meeting with ROBINSON on the next evening to see what could be done about the racial unrest.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-11 advised during the period January-March, 1965, that meetings of a Negro rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House at that time. He stated that instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles and that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics; hatred of whites, and the coming revolution by Negroes in this country. He stated that LEWIS G. ROBINSON was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club and the two principal leaders of the club had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

A characterization of RAM is attached.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised in July, 1966, that the JFK House (referred to above) is a private recreation center, operated by LEWIS ROBINSON, and known as Jomo 'Freedom' Kenyatta House.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with Communist organizations, LEWIS G. ROBINSON replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1950."

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, CV T-6 advised that LEWIS ROBINSON attended one or two public forums and social functions sponsored by the SWP during the past year in Cleveland, but is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 9, 1966, JESSE THOMAS was interviewed by SA ROBERT E. KEHRES and SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR. THOMAS stated that on June 24, 1966, at the Natinal Convention of the CP, USA in New York City, the Ohio delegation read the news of the racial disturbances in Cleveland, and that PHILIP BART considered sending ANTHONY KRCHMAREK to Cleveland because of these disturbances. No mention was made of what KRCHMAREK would have been expected to do had he returned to Cleveland.

THOMAS further stated that the Ohio delegation to the National Convention decided that as it appeared from news reports that LEWIS G. ROBINSON and the JFK House were receiving a large share of the blame for the disturbances, that JESSE THOMAS and FRIEDA KATZ should see if they could be of any help to ROBINSON.

THOMAS stated that as he himself is a Negro, it was suggested that he make the contact with ROBINSON and that he telephonically contacted LEWIS ROBINSON on June 26, 1966, at which time he was invited to a meeting at the JFK House on June 27, 1966.

THOMAS said that although the meeting was supposedly for the purpose of discussing recent racial disturbances, all of the discussion pertained to Black Nationalism. THOMAS said that after this June 27th meeting at the JFK House, he told ROBINSON that he, (THOMAS), represented the CP and wanted to know if the Party could assist ROBINSON. ROBINSON replied that his followers were supporters of the Black Nationalist philosophy, did not believe in integration, and therefore it would be impossible to cooperate with the CP as a unit. ROBINSON said however, that Negro members of the CP or any other organization could participate in JFK House activities, and that he would accept similar support from anyone.

CV T-2 advised on July 28, 1966, that at a CP Youth meeting held in Cleveland, July 13, 1966, it was

stated that LEWIS ROBINSON of the JFK House, is supposed to meet with the Du Bois people on July 14, 1966, to discuss mutual activities.

A characterization of the
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America
(DCA) is contained in the appendix
hereto.

JESSE THOMAS further advised on August 9, 1966, that he subsequently contacted LEWIS ROBINSON by telephone and asked him to stop at the DCA Headquarters in Cleveland, which headquarters are located in the Hough Avenue area of Cleveland.

THOMAS said that on July 14, 1966, ROBINSON did come to the DCA Office and talked with THOMAS and four other DCA members who were there. THOMAS stated that since the DCA members were working on a summer project in the Hough area at that time, they discussed the possibility of coordinating their work in the fields of police brutality, housing, and jobs with the work of ROBINSON's group. ROBINSON again pointed out that only Negroes could work with him as white people were not acceptable to his group.

THOMAS stated that it was agreed that some joint efforts might be made between the DCA and ROBINSON's group.

JESSE THOMAS further advised on August 9, 1966, that the Hough area riots began in Cleveland on July 18, 1966, a few days after the meeting with LEWIS ROBINSON, and that there was no further contact between the DCA or between the CP group people and LEWIS ROBINSON, to the best of his knowledge, and that they did not actually engage in any joint activities. THOMAS further stated that to the best of his knowledge, neither the CP nor the DCA took any active part in the racial disturbances in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on August 18, 1966, that PHILIP BART stated that on August 16, 1966, that although the CP had nothing to do with the riots, nevertheless, the Party

can use the identification of the Party with these riots, as set forth in the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury report, to cement the CP position as a political party favoring the civil rights goal of the Negro people.

CV T-1 advised on August 22, 1966, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that date that although the CP had nothing to do with the recent riots in Cleveland, nevertheless, he could see their reason of these riots. KRCHMAREK stated that the Grand Jury report enhanced the CP in the eyes of Negroes, rather than hurt the CP because the Party gained politically identifying it with the Negro cause, which possibly could not have been otherwise obtained.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on June 30, 1966, that at a school held June 24, 1966, in Cleveland, and sponsored by both the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance, there was discussion of the lack of Negroes in the almost white SWP, and it was pointed out that while the SWP is inclined to pat itself on the back over its successes, nevertheless it should be kept in mind that the SWP did not attract Negroes, which is a very serious oversight.

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) appears in the appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on July 25, 1966, that a meeting of the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in Cleveland on July 19, 1966, at which time DANNY ROSENSHINE reported that he had been at a meeting of the OHIO Cleveland CORE, with BAXTER HILL, to organize the International Days of Protest. Source stated that BAXTER HILL is currently Chairman of the Cleveland CORE.

DANNY ROSENSHINE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-5 advised on May 2, 1966, that ROSENSHINE is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland and is Chairman of the Cleveland Committee

to End the War in Vietnam, being paid by the SWP to devote full time to this anti-war movement.

CV T-6 advised on August 16, 1966, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on August 12, 1966, at which time the club Executive Committee report was given by ERIC REINTHALER, who is organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

REINTHALER reported that he, DANNY ROSENSHINE, and DENNIS SWEETENHAM had attended a meeting of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE on the night of August 11, 1966, and that they were instructed to attend this meeting by the local SWP Executive Committee. The purpose of this CORE meeting was to organize a Cleveland committee - a citizens committee - to investigate the Hough riots, this investigation to be in opposition to the recent inquiry made by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury.

After a long discussion, the SWP membership voted to permit these SWP members to attend further meetings of CORE, but only in an advisory capacity. The membership declined to permit JOHN CLOUD to work in CORE as an officer.

DENNIS SWEETENHAM

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that SWEETENHAM was a current member of the SWP in Cleveland.

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that ~~JOHN CLOUD~~ is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland.

OHIO

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

CV T-7 advised on August 16, 1966, that at the August 12, 1966, meeting of the SWP, JOHN CLOUD was refused permission to run for an office in the local CORE; it was reported that CLOUD had actually been doing the work of an officer in trying to rebuild CORE.

CV T-5 advised on August 16, 1966, that a forum, sponsored by the SWP was held on August 14, 1966, in Cleveland, subject matter being the Hough Avenue riots. ERIC REINTHALER was one of the speakers and stated that the SWP believes in a Negro making his own decisions for his own neighborhood; the SWP believes in taking the money from the power structure and giving it to the workers; and the only way you can accomplish this is to have a social revolution and do away with capitalism.

2. SWP Literature Showing the SWP Injecting Itself Into Civil Rights Struggle.

CV T-4 on August 3, 1966, furnished a "statement of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP on the Hough outbreaks," issued by the SWP in Cleveland. It states in part:

"Hundreds of Negroes have been arrested and countless hundreds brutalized by the police. We join those who demand an end to the reprisals..... We urge everyone to support the defense of those victims, those individuals whom the power structure is attempting to 'set-up' as scapegoats.....

"The conditions of grinding poverty, slums, price gouging and police abuse in Hough and other black ghettos are a direct result of the profit system.... The massive problems of unemployment, slum housing, etc., cannot be solved within the framework of the profit system.....President JOHNSON and his Democratic and Republican big business supporters are spending more than \$13 billion this year to kill the colored peoples of Vietnam. We say: STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW. BRING THE TROOPS HOME NOW. Spend that money so that black people in America can live, not so other colored peoples elsewhere will die as a result of the military aggression of a corrupt American ruling class."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There was rioting in Cleveland, Ohio, starting

June 22, 1966, and ending approximately June 24, 1966, this being confined primarily to the Superior Avenue area of Cleveland, and again during the period of July 18, through approximately July 23, 1966, which is commonly referred to as the Hough riots.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a newspaper of general circulation, in its issue of August 10, 1966, carried a headline "Jury Blames Hough Riot on Professionals, Reds." This referred to a 17 page report released on the night of August 9, 1966, by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury which had been probing into the cause of the riots.

The first item of the report reads:

"This jury finds that the outbreak of lawlessness and disorder was both organized, and exploited by a relatively small group of trained and disciplined professionals at this business. They were aided and abetted, wittingly or otherwise, by misguided people of all ages and colors, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremism, and some of whom were or are either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

The report then deals with LEWIS ROBINSON and states, "that irrefutable evidence was shown to the effect that ROBINSON pledged reciprocal support to and with the Communist Party of Ohio."

The report states that it was established before the Grand Jury that the leaders of the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs and the Communist Party, with interchangeable officers and virtually identical concepts, arrived in Cleveland only a few days before the Hough area disorder. They took up residence at 1844 East 81st Street, only a short distance from the central point of tensions of the Hough area troubles. These men, who came from Chicago, New York, and Brooklyn, were MIKE BAYER, otherwise known as MIKE DAVIDOW; DANIEL MACK; RONALD LUCAS; and STEVE SHREEFFER. They were constantly together. They made swift contact with the JFK House leaders and with PHILIP BART, of Middlehurt Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and his wife, CONNIE, who, the evidence showed are the leaders of the Communist Party throughout the Ohio Vally District including Cleveland."

MIKE BAYER

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that the Ohio CP Convention was held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966, and although MIKE BAYER was not present, he was elected at this convention to be an alternate delegate to the CP, USA National Convention to be held in New York City on June 22 - 26, 1966.

CV T-10 stated that BAYER is a CP youth leader in Cleveland.

DANIEL MACK

CV T-2 advised on August 24, 1966, that DANIEL MACK attended a number of W.E.B. DuBois Club meetings, and CP Youth Club meetings while in Cleveland, Ohio, during the Summer of 1966. *3/10* *N.Y.*

RONALD LUCAS

CV T-2 advised on August 9, 1966, that at an Ohio CP State Board meeting held in Cleveland, on August 3, 1966, LUCAS was appointed a member of the Ohio CP State Board.

STEVE SCHREEFTER *OHIO*

CV T-13 advised on July 13, 1966, that the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA convened at Webster Hall, New York City, on June 22, 1966, with STEVE SCHREEFTER being observed in attendance. *W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA*

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, Head of the Cleveland Police Department Subversive Squad, advised on August 1, 1966, that he has no information specifically showing subversive forces to have played an active role in the Hough disturbances.

Patrolman JOHN PATTON, Bureau of Special Investigation, Subversive Squad, Cleveland Police Department, advised on August 10, 1966, that he was surprised to see the emphasis placed on Communist involvement in the Hough riots, because to the best of his knowledge, the information on which the Grand Jury based its findings regarding Communist influence was limited to the testimony of JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI, and to the general comments of Sergeant UNGVARY.

ON 10
~~FRED GIARDINI~~, former member of the CP Youth Club in Cleveland and member of the Cleveland DuBois Club, was a Cleveland policeman operating undercover for the Police Department.

He was interviewed by SA ROBERT E. KEHRES and SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR. on August 9, 1966, at which time he advised that he had no information linking the CP with the Hough Avenue riots.

CV T-1 advised on July 21, 1966, that during the course of a discussion with CONNIE BART concerning racial violence in the Hough area, she stated that the CP does not believe in that kind of action. Source stated that CONNIE BART's views against this violence were so strong that it seemed apparent that there was no actual CP involvement in these riots.

CV T-1 advised on July 25, 1966, that one of the persons present at the CP bookstore on July 23, 1966, commented to CONNIE BART that any Negro who is not in favor of the recent rioting was a traitor to his race. This remark made CONNIE BART very upset and she became very emphatic stating that the CP does not believe in such rioting and disturbances.

She stated that only irresponsible people would condone such action. She stated that CP does not want

to be connected in any way with violence and that if this person persists in making such comments, he should stay away from the bookstore. She stated that she realizes that the Negroes took such action because of their frustrations, but that the CP had nothing to do with it.

CV T-1 advised further on July 25, 1966, that on July 23, 1966, PHILIP BART stated that although the DuBois Club has its headquarters in the Hough area, where the rioting occurred, the DuBois Club did not take an active part in the rioting and that the Party did not believe in this kind of action.

CV T-8 advised on July 28, 1966, that a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, National Executive Committee was held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 1966. CHUCK HARRIS and HUGH FOWLER, both members of this National Executive Committee, were present. FOWLER was Chairman of this meeting. HARRIS reported briefly on his organizing trip to Cleveland where he worked in the Hough area during the Cleveland riots. Source stated that HARRIS' report saluted the militancy of the Cleveland rioters in their attacks on the National Guard.

FOWLER mentioned that an inflammatory statement had been prepared by the DuBois Club in Cleveland, and FOWLER described efforts made to secrete this literature from the National Guard.

JESSE THOMAS advised on August 9, 1966, that the Cleveland DuBois Club had leaflets printed concerning alleged police brutality in the Superior Avenue riots in Cleveland in June, 1966, but that these leaflets were never distributed. He said he observed them at the DuBois Headquarters on East 81st Street in Cleveland, but he believed that they were removed just prior to or immediately after the beginning of the riots.

The "Cleveland Press", a daily newspaper of general circulation in Cleveland, Ohio, in issue of July 29, 1966, contained an article stating that the following members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America appeared before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury, which was probing into the Hough riots starting July 18, 1966: MICHAEL BAYER, RON LUCAS, STEVE SCHREEFTER, and DANIEL MACK. The newspaper stated that these DuBois members invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the Grand Jury.

CV 100-27056

On August 9, 1966, CV T-2 advised that an Ohio CP State Board meeting had been held on August 3, 1966. A question was raised at this meeting as to why the Hough area was chosen for the DuBois Summer Project since there was little possibility of accomplishing anything in the Hough area due to the lack of Negro organizers to work in that area.

One of the members of this State Board said that he had instructed the DuBois workers to move out of the Hough area during the racial disturbances and he complained that the State Board had not been kept advised of what was going on in this DuBois Summer Project.

CV T-3 advised on August 8, 1966, that during a discussion with FRIEDA KATZ on August 6, 1966, concerning the recent Hough riots, she stated neither the CP nor the DuBois Club had anything to do with these riots, either in the instigation of them or in participating in them. She stated that members of the DuBois Club lived in the Hough area because they intended working in that area in an effort to get the DuBois Club going, but that they likewise had nothing to do with the riots other than to assist a few of the persons injured.

CV T-4 advised on August 23, 1966, that an SWP Public Forum was held on August 14, 1966, in Cleveland, at which time there was discussion concerning the Grand Jury report of the Hough Avenue riots. Speakers of this forum included BAXTER HILL, President of CORE, RON LUCAS, of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, ERIC REINTHALER of the SWP, LEWIS ROBINSON of the JFK House, and JAMES RUSSELL, who is connected with Freedom Fighters, but who said he represented himself only. BAXTER HILL said that CORE and other Negro groups would hold its own inquest into the Hough problems. He denounced the Grand Jury report on the Hough riots and contended that there was no outside professional leaders in this riot.

REINTHALER, in his talk, managed to get in the comment that in a socialist society, such as Cuba or China, they do not have these problems for everyone is equal and there is no color line.

JAMES RUSSELL

SOCIALIST WORKERS
PARTY

CV T-4 advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

OHIO
N.Y.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

CV T-6 advised on November 22, 1965, that an SWP sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current National SWP Fund Drive. JAMES RUSSELL was present.

OHIO
N.Y.

CV T-12 advised in May, 1965, that although he has no information indicating that JAMES RUSSELL is affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), RUSSELL is a close friend of DON FREEMAN.

A characterization of RAM, in which DON FREEMAN is identified is attached.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1966, that a citizens' review on the rioting in the Hough area was held in Cleveland on August 23, 1966, for the purpose of having the witnesses testify as to what they think caused the riots, and testify as to how they were treated by the police and the National Guard.

BAXTER HILL is one of the prime organizers of this hearing, and in addition to CORE, the NAACP, The Urban League, the Hough Committee Council, the Negro Pastors Association, the National Association of Social Workers, and

CV 100-27056

the Poverty Board are also sponsoring organizations of this inquiry.

About 500 to 600 persons were present among them being HERMAN KIRSCH; FRIEDA KATZ; BONNIE HOLT; RUTH LENCL; PHIL BART; RACHAEL TOWNE; and ANTHONY KRCHMAREK.

HERMAN KIRSCH

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that HERMAN KIRSCH is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that BONNIE HOLT is a current member of the SWP.

RUTH LENCL

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that the first session of the Ohio CP State Convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4, 1966, RUTH LENCL being present.

RACHAEL TOWNE

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that RACHAEL TOWNE is a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland area, issue of September 21, 1966, lists the newly elected officers of CORE in Cleveland. It is noted that BAXTER HILL has been replaced as chairman of CORE. Among the officers is ART EVANS, listed as being a Vice-Chairman. The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", issue of July 12, 1966, also lists ARTHUR EVANS as being first Vice-Chairman of CORE's Racial Action Council.

~~ARTHUR EVANS~~

~~ART EVANS~~

OHIO

CV T-4 advised on April 1, 1965, that ARTHUR EVANS was the first of three speakers at a SWP public forum meeting held in Cleveland, on March 21, 1965, at which time he and the other speakers were critical of the suspension of DONALD FREEMAN as a Cleveland school teacher because of FREEMAN's activity in connection with the RAM. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

As noted in Section I of this report on the SWP, JOHN CLOUD, ERIC REINTHALER, DENNIS SWEETENHAM, and DANNY ROSENSHINE have all participated in activities of CORE.

CV T-8 advised on July 28, 1965, that at a National Executive Committee meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, held in Chicago, on July 25, 1966, HUGH FOWLER stated that he had talked to RUTH TURNER about the DuBois Clubs racial action when he was in Cleveland, on July 22, 1966, at a peace conference. FOWLER stated that RUTH TURNER was very receptive to the DuBois plan.

~~RUTH TURNER~~

OHIO

CV T-9 advised on June 1, 1966, that RUTH TURNER, long time Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE has left Cleveland and is working for CORE in Washington, D. C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-3 advised on August 19, 1966, that during a

discussion with FRIEDA KATZ on August 15, 1966, concerning the recent riots in Cleveland, and concerning BAXTER HILL, at that time the head of Cleveland CORE, FRIEDA stated that she had joined CORE in Cleveland. She further stated that RUTH TURNER used to run Cleveland CORE, but that during the time RUTH TURNER was in charge, she (FRIEDA KATZ) could never get "closer than the mailing list."

CV T-3 advised on August 19, 1966, that at a SWP public forum held in Cleveland on August 15, 1966, BAXTER HILL announced that he wanted all of those persons who had been called before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury to testify concerning the Hough riots to come to a CORE meeting.

One of the persons HILL will ask to come is PHILIP BART. CV T-9 advised on September 22, 1966, that this "CORE meeting" to which BART was asked, was actually the Citizens' Review on the rioting which was sponsored by CORE, NAACP, the Urban League and others, and that the only reason BART was asked to be present was because his name appeared in the Grand Jury release as having been involved in the riots.

CV T-5 on August 22, 1966, furnished a leaflet received from the SWP and entitled, "Public Hearings On The Hough Revolt", these hearings to begin August 23, at Liberty Hill Baptist Church. The leaflet lists the telephone number to be called for further information concerning these hearings, this phone number being the number of the local CORE.

CV T-1 advised on August 30, 1966, that on August 26, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK discussed the fact that PHILIP BART had been present at the public hearings on the Hough riots, at which BAXTER HILL was in charge.

KRCHMAREK said that at these hearings, BAXTER HILL made the comment that he would welcome support from anyone who was willing to work for civil rights.

CV T-8 advised on September 23, 1966, that a CP, USA Youth Conference had been held at New York City, September 12 - 14, 1966, at which time MIKE BAYER and RON LUCAS reported on the summer project in Cleveland,

CV 100-27056

their report being to the effect that this summer project had been a disaster but that out of this project came good relationships with Negro groups including CORE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. **100-27056**

Title

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS**

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

**Report of SA ROBERT E. KEIHRES
dated and captioned as above
at Cleveland, Ohio.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/19/66

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) -P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 7/18/66.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information
to submit in this matter at the present time.

- 100-442529-1989
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Phoenix

PGT:mmf
(4)

REC-28

100-442529-1989
OCT 24 1966

EX-113

[Signature]
INT. SEC.

54 OCT 28 1966
[Signature]

FBI

Date: 10/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)
 RE: CIRM

10.18.1966

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 8/19/66 captioned as above.

Referenced airtel and LHM refer to [redacted]

On 10/19/66 [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

The foregoing is for information. LHM will be submitted subsequently when informant advises [redacted]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (RM)
- 2 - New York (1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (RM)
- 4 - Atlanta (1- 100-6670)

(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
 (1- [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)

AGS:cb
 (11)

11 OCT 24 1966

EX 101 REC-57 100-442529-1990

55 OCT 28 1966

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[Handwritten signature]
 [Stamp]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/24/66

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 8/1/66.

No information has been developed indicating influence in racial matters in the Las Vegas Division, either by the Communist Party, USA, or any other organizations or individuals.

Continual attention will be given to this matter by Las Vegas for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

100-442529-1991
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:ksm
(4)

EX 101

REC-39

100-442529-1991

4 OCT 26 1966

OCT 28 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

C.I.R.M.

Rerep, SA [redacted] Pittsburgh, 7/27/66.

b6
b7C

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

cc 9249+0
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(5)

REC-42
OCT 10 1966

100-442529-1992

16 OCT 27 1966

INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

214
OCT 31 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

du
DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Wes
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

R-60

URGENT 10-15-66 7:02 AM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

Barry/Tanner Bq/1
PARRIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
COMMUNIST PARTY-USA. MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L). IS-C.
C.I.R.M.
MARXIST-LENINIST
Pratt

3
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD) ADVISED TODAY ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY, AGE 15, WAS KILLED AT 1:50 AM, OCTOBER 14 LAST BY LAPD OFFICERS FOLLOWING A WILD CHASE THROUGH CITY STREETS AND FREEWAYS IN A STOLEN CAR. BIRKLEY FATALLY WOUNDED BY POLICE SHOTGUN AFTER LEAPING FROM WRECKED CAR WHICH WAS BEING DRIVEN BY BIRKLEY. POLICE FIRED AFTER BIRKLEY SEEMINGLY REACHED FOR PISTOL. BOOKED AT THE END OF THE CHASE ON SUSPICION OF GRAND THEFT AUTO WERE BIRKLEY'S COMPANIONS, JAMES WILLIAM LINDSEY, [redacted] AND ANNA LOUIS PRYOR, [redacted]

ANONYMOUS SOURCE ON OCTOBER 14 LAST FURNISHED THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF THE FBI THE FOLLOWING LEAFLET:

"WATTS YOUTH MURDERED BY POLICE"

"ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY, 15 YEARS OLD, WHO LIVED HERE IN

0-7 K L A K
Submit LHM
100-442529
10-17-66
OCT 21 1966
MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

54 OCT 28 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ORIGINAL FILE 100-444553-98
b6
b7C

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

WATTS AT 8811 JOHN AVENUE, WAS MURDERED LAST NIGHT BY POLICE AS HE DROVE ON THE HOLLYWOOD FREEWAY IN NORTH HOLLYWOOD. THE YOUTH WAS UNARMED AND YET HE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY A SHOTGUN FIRED BY A RACIST COP. THIS MURDER REPRESENTS THE THIRD MURDER OF AN INNOCENT WORKER IN CALIFORNIA IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

"THE EXCUSE USED BY THE COPS FOR THIS LATEST MURDER WAS THAT YOUNG MR. BIRKLEY WAS DRIVING AN 'ALLEGEDLY' STOLEN AUTOMOBILE. IT HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THE AUTO BEING DRIVEN WAS ACTUALLY STOLEN, BUT EVEN IF IT WAS, DOES DRIVING A STOLEN AUTOMOBILE WARRENT THE DEATH PENALTY? OF COURSE NOT! THIS KILLING IS ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER BY THE RACIST IMPERIALIST POLICE. THE POLICE ARE HIRED KILLERS AND THUGS OF THE BOURGEOISIE WHOSE JOB IT IS TO BEAT DOWN THE WORKERS AND INTIMIDATE THE POOR AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. JUST AS WITH LEONARD DEADWYLER LAST SPRING, OR MATTHEW JOHNSON IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST MONTH, THE POLICE MURDERED ELMO BIRKLEY OF WATTS FOR BEING POOR, NOT FOR ANY CRIME HE COMMITTED AGAINST SOCIETY.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 3, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

"HOW MANY MORE MURDERS BY THE BOURGEOIS POLICE MUST THERE BE BEFORE THEY LEARN THEIR LESSON? THE PEOPLE MUST ORGANIZE INTO ARMED DEFENSE UNITS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE. THE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE OF THE RULING CLASS AND ITS POLICE MUST BE MET WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE OF THE PEOPLE. THE ONLY WAY THAT THE WORKERS CAN LIBERATE THEMSELVES IS IF THEY ARM WITH GUNS AND ORGANIZE FOR THEIR OWN DEFENSE. THE ORGANIZED, UNIFIED STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE, LED BY THE PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT, THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST) IS INVINCIBLE.

"PROTEST THE POLICE MURDER OF YOUR NEIGHBOR, ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY. ATTEND THE PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1966, AT 8 PM, AT THE PEOPLE'S VOICE BOOK STORE AND READING ROOM, 9122 SOUTH COMPTON AVENUE, LOS ANGELES CALIF. (CORNER OF S. COMPTON AVENUE AND E. 92ND STREET). TELEPHONE: 569-2542.

"STOP POLICE BRUTALITY; SUPPORT AND JOIN THE PEOPLE'S ARMED DEFENSE GROUPS. OPPOSE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE WITH

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 4, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE.

"ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST),
 LOS ANGELES BRANCH."

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, M-L IS A PRO PEKING COMMUNIST
 GROUP WHICH ADVOCATES VIOLENCE AND HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN THE
 WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE
 INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 16
 INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE MEETING AND ONLY ABOUT EIGHT PERSONS
 IN ATTENDANCE AT ANY ONE TIME. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THERE
 WERE NO INCIDENTS.

WATCH COMMANDER 77TH PRECINCT LAPD* ADVISED MEETING
 STARTED AT APPROXIMATELY 8 PM AND APPEARED TO HAVE ENDED
 AROUND 8:30 PM AS THERE WAS NO ONE IN ATTENDANCE AT THAT
 TIME. WATCH COMMANDER ALSO ADVISED THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY
 12 INDIVIDUALS IN ATTENDANCE DURING EVENING AND THERE WERE
 NO INCIDENTS NOR ARRESTS.

SERGEANT F. K. RICE, LAPD* ADVISED AT 7:44 PM; SA

115TH INTC, REGION TWO ADVISED 9:12 PM; AND

b6
 b7C

* Los Angeles Police Department

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 5, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

SA [] SECRET SERVICE ADVISED 9:17 PM. ALL ADVISED
 BY SA []

b6
 b7C
 b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS [] DATA CLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) TO PROTECT SOURCES. ~~SECRET~~.

RECEIVED: 7:27 AM LRC

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/24/66

WJG
FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

J
SUBJECT:

O
CIRM.
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau dated 7/19/66.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

100 924 940
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS-deb

(6)

REC 10 *100-442529-1993*

EX 109

18 OCT 27 1966

INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bulet to Albany dated 8/28/64; EP letter to the Bureau dated 8/1/66.

This is to advise that on October 21, 1966 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has some knowledge of the communist party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, advised that during the first three quarters of 1966 no information whatever has been received by him which would indicate in anyway communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. In his conversations with current and former tentative Communist Party members there has been no information to indicate their interest in any racial activity or disturbances.

b7D

Continued contact with sources in the El Paso Human Relations Council, NAACP, the El Paso Community Association, and the National Negro Progressive Society, Inc., all El Paso Organizations interested in racial integration, has failed to show any information which would indicate any communist influence in the organization or guidance of their activities.

In view of the above and since no information has been received from any source whatever regarding this matter no quarterly report is being submitted at this time .

2-Bureau (REG. AM)
1-New York (REG. AM) (Info)
1-El Paso

FJP:mad
(4)

REC 30

EX-109

10 OCT 28 1966

TELETYPE



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/24/66

FROM : SAC, New York (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

TS-C
OO: NYSOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)☐ Post and destroy
☒ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 11/1/66

Reason for the delinquency: Attention devoted to more
expedient matters

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 11/10/66

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)☒ No administrative action necessary.

UNSEC

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 111 \\
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 510 \\
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 210
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 41. \\
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 60 \overline{) 2511} \\
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 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
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 60 \overline{) 1604} \\
 \underline{120} \\
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 \underline{360} \\
 440
 \end{array}$$

REC'D
 INTELL DIV.
 JUN 25 12 32 PM '66

FBI

Date: 10/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 10/5/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)

LDJ/jae
(6)

ENCLOSURE

1 - RACIAL UNIT

SS, CRS, CE, CD
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. OCT 25 1966

How Forw. R/K

By ARK/BQR

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 31 1966
157-6-26-1123

3 OCT 24 1966

Approved: 53 NOV 2 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

SUBV CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-1123

LA 157-943

Source

Identity

1

2

3

4

5

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The IHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 5 and source 7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of a continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The address of the meeting of the Negro Commission, Southern California District Communist Party, mentioned under Section IV was 325 East 108th Street, the address of a current informant of the Los Angeles Office. For this reason, the address was not set out in the IHM.

The Progressive Labor Party leaflet referred to under Section IV was obtained by SA [redacted]

In the two week period from 10/2/66 through 10/16/66, 14 potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised, according to Bureau instructions, regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

October 20, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 4, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that conditions in the poverty areas where Negroes and Mexican-Americans live were becoming worse, even though the general Los Angeles area was most prosperous. The article furnished statistics that the average family income in these areas had dropped nearly \$400 in the last five years, that 26 per cent of the households in South Los Angeles were headed by women, and between two and three per cent more families were in the poverty category than in 1960.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 6, 1966, Part 8, Page 1, was an article reporting the opening of a Police Malpractice Complaint Center in the Pacoima area of Los Angeles, California. The Center was established by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The director of the Center, David Fulton, Jr., stated the Pacoima area was "smoldering" and stated "whether it blows up may depend on offices such as this one."

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of October 13, 1966, Page A-3, was an article reporting that a California assembly group was probing the coverage of race riots by newspapers. Some newsmen present indicated they believed newspaper coverage had contributed to racial violence while others opposed any attempt to limit such news coverage since they felt that a press information center in the area of a riot would bog down the collection of news.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 13, 1966, Page A-6, was an editorial by Colonel Leon H. Washington, Jr., commenting upon the reconstruction of larger businesses in the general Watts area. The editorial commended the businesses

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POSSIBLE RACIAL MATTERS
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

who were rebuilding and urged respect for law and order as the community's way of rewarding such businessmen.

On October 6, 1966, Sheldon Charles Mays, Realtor and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) member, stated he learned that the organization called "Sons of Watts" had made a series of records which they had sent to San Francisco during its recent racial disturbances. The records urged an attitude of calm and an end to violence. Mr. Mays did not know whether these recordings were used or not.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL MATTER
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of October 6, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that Dr. Raymond Jordan, head of a group of volunteer workers with the Operation Headstart program had held a meeting at which he predicted racial violence unless funds for their program were forthcoming. Reverend Jordan was quoted as stating that if the Democratic Party wanted to keep California they would have to deal with "the little people."

On October 14, 1966, Source 1, a [redacted] advised the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch," published by Mrs. Pat Alexander, was considered to be an agitating influence in the Negro community. Source states Mrs. Alexander appeared intent upon disrupting the Negro community and causing strife and violence.

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On October 10, 1966, George Ernest Bryant, President of the Urban League in Los Angeles, advised he believed the racial situation in Los Angeles was improving. He mentioned several efforts being made by the people of Watts to help themselves. He cited the sponsoring of a baseball team by the Urban League, a training course for Negro girls in the Watts area, and numerous activities at community parks which provide recreation for the youth of the area.

Compton, California

Compton, California, is an area immediately south of the Watts area of Los Angeles, California.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On October 4, 1966, Captain Harold Lindemulder, Compton Police Department, advised that there appeared to be no increase in tensions which could result in racial violence; however, he pointed out that housing in the Compton area is becoming scarce and Negroes are attempting to move into Lynwood, California, a Caucasian area east of the Watts area and north of Compton. He stated Lynwood newspapers reported that the Caucasians of the area are opposing such a move by Negroes, and stated Lynwood, or an area nearby, could become a possible future trouble spot in the matter of racial unrest.

Pomona, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 6, 1966, I-13, was an article reporting that training sessions on human relations were being given by the Pomona Unified School District, in an effort to improve racial relations in the Pomona area.

San Pedro, California

On October 4, 1966, Lieutenant Leonard, Harbor Division, LAPD, advised there was no increase in the potential for violence in that area as a result of a recent LAPD arrest at a Mexican-American wedding in San Pedro. He advised disturbances resulting from Mexican-American celebrations are common and do not constitute a new problem for the LAPD.

Venice, California

Venice is a section of Los Angeles policed by the LAPD.

On October 3, 1966, Sergeant Warren Schroeder, Watch Commander, Venice Division, LAPD, advised the racial situation had been quiet since a disturbance on September 28, 1966, but stated tension was high and racial violence could occur at any moment.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Evening Star News" of Culver City, California, issue of October 3, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that the LAPD had reported recent disturbances in Venice had been caused by a group of "young trouble makers." The article reported Venice had "more than its share of bitterness, deep poverty and violence potential." The LAPD stated that there was an increasing incidence of rock throwing at patrol cars, and the same group of young people were always involved. The article continued with interviews of older Negroes in the area who agreed that trouble was always caused by a few, and interviews with young Negroes who blamed police methods for the increased trouble in the area.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 10, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that an angry crowd of 20 to 30 men took a drunk suspect from two arresting police officers in the 600 block of Indiana Avenue, Venice. The crowd assaulted the officers. Fifteen police cars responded and arrested three Negro men on suspicion of taking a prisoner from an officer. The drunk suspect escaped.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, Page A-1, was an article reporting that Venice was becoming a slum area with high unemployment, with its employed being engaged in menial jobs. The Negro population was reported at about 10,000. Older Negro residents of the area were reportedly resentful of newcomers to the area, many of whom are in conflict with the law.

On October 12, 1966, Source 1, a [redacted] advised that Captain Jack Morris had been in charge of the Venice Police Department for a considerable period of time. He stated Captain Morris did not totally enforce the law in the Negro community and considered retreat from a serious situation as being justified in some instances. Top LAPD officials thereupon decided that in view of recent flareups it was time to place a

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

more aggressive officer in charge of the Venice Division. Captain Morris was thereupon replaced by Captain Thomas McTighe who was instructed to "clean up the area." Source advised many inhabitants of the Venice area were extremely unhappy with the change in administration. Captain McTighe has made efforts to maintain a strong position and enforce the law.

In the "Evening Outlook," newspaper of Santa Monica, California, issue of October 12, 1966, Page 6, was an article reporting that a Police Malpractice Complaint Center had been opened in Venice, California, in a center sponsored by the Methodist Church. The Center was operated by the ACLU. Reverend D. Michael Cooney, pastor of the above church, stated they were aware of tensions in the Negro community and felt the center would provide a channel of communication in the community.

In the "Evening Star News" of Culver City, California, issue of October 14, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that the LAPD, civic leaders and Negro residents got together recently in Venice and established a "Community Committee" to work on the problem of police-community relations. The meeting was chaired by Virgil Brown, president of the Santa Monica-Venice Chapter, NAACP, and other prominent Negro leaders were present. Captain McTighe (above) tentatively agreed to have three or four police officers confer with the group once a week in an effort to iron out differences. Several speakers charged the police had harrassed the recently established ACLU Complaint Center by placing police cars in front of the Center. Captain McTighe denied any knowledge of such action. John Fleming, director of "Project Action," a Negro self-help organization in the area, named the committee to work with the police.

Santa Barbara, California

On October 17, 1966, Dr. Eugene Harris, president of the Santa Barbara Chapter, NAACP, advised there appeared to be

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTER

little potential for violence in the Santa Barbara area because of the small Negro population, the moderate Negro demands, and because of work done among the poorer Negro families to organize and channelize their complaints.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTER

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner" of October 4, 1966, Page A-15, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty, in a speech given at Houston, Texas, had stated that Communist agitators and extremists were working in Los Angeles to spark more violence. He stated Communists had carried on a long campaign of charging police brutality in Los Angeles, which created the climate for an outbreak. Yorty also pointed out that in 1964 the National Urban League had rated Los Angeles as the best large city in the nation for the Negro.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, was an article reporting that the Community Conservation Corps (CCC), funded by the Department of Labor and local organizations, would extend its program through November 30, 1966. The CCC program was established to enlist young people to work in cleaning up and transforming Watts and other areas in Watts, California. The group helped create "vest-pocket parks" and playgrounds throughout the community.

John Wesley Harris, Jr.

On July 27, 1966, source 2 advised that as of that date John Wesley Harris, Jr., was a member of the Los Angeles Club, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (see appendix).

On October 7, 1966, source 3 advised that John Harris had been recently indicted by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Source advised Harris had telephonically contacted Stokely Carmichael of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on October 6, 1966 concerning Carmichael's possible public appearance in Los Angeles to speak for the recently formed "Committee to Defend John Harris" (CDJH).

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On October 12, 1966, source 4 advised he had learned that Carmichael was coming to Los Angeles in the near future to make speeches in the Watts area. Carmichael's expenses are to be paid by the CDJH, and funds raised by his speeches are to be divided equally between the CDJH and SNCC.

On October 10, 1966, source 5 advised that at a meeting of the Negro Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in Los Angeles, Bill Taylor, vice-chairman of the SCDCP, stated that "old" criminal syndicalism laws, originally passed against the Communists, were being used to stop Negroes from speaking. He gave as examples the arrest of Stokely Carmichael in the South and John Harris in Los Angeles. He stated since this was the case, the Communist Party (CP) must back Harris in his court fight and they must do everything to obtain the support of as many organizations as possible. Taylor stated the CP would work through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (see appendix) or through the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (see appendix) to help Harris.

On October 12, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a four-page PLP leaflet concerning John Harris at a literature booth on the University of California at Los Angeles campus. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

On October 14, 1966, source 1 advised Elmo J. Birkley, male Negro, age 15, was shot and killed by a LAPD officer during the early morning hours of October 14, 1966. Source stated the police chased Birkley in a stolen automobile on a high-speed chase on the Hollywood Freeway. When the car became involved in a minor accident, Birkley leaped out of the car, reached toward his belt as if reaching for a gun, and was shot with a shotgun. In the car with Birkley were James William Lindsey, [] and Anna Louise Pryor, []. Source stated Birkley was on probation, Lindsey was on parole and Pryor had a prior criminal record including violation of parole, suspicion

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

of burglary and possession of marijuana. Source 1 stated top police officials were concerned over possible racial violence as a result of the shooting.

On October 14, 1966, source 6 furnished a CP, USA Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA M-L) leaflet concerning the shooting of Birkley, a copy of which is attached. This leaflet announced a meeting concerning the shooting of Birkley, to be held on October 14, 1966.

On October 14, 1966, source 7 advised there was a CP, USA M-L meeting at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles, with a total of approximately 16 individuals in attendance.

On October 15, 1966, the LAPD advised that the above meeting started at approximately 8:00 P.M. and appeared to have ended at about 8:30 P.M., as there was no one in attendance at that time. The LAPD estimated approximately 12 persons were in attendance at the meeting.

In the "Valley Times," newspaper of Van Nuys, California, issue of October 18, 1966, Page 16, was an article reporting that the Sons of Watts and the Community Alert Patrol, Negro self-help organizations, were credited with preventing possible incidents during the past week end as a result of the shotgun death of Elmo J. Birkley (above). The article quoted Sergeant Cornelius Cooper, of the LAPD Community Relations Bureau, as stating that teams of men numbering almost 100 from the two organizations were on the streets over the week end to avert possible violence. Sergeant Cooper stated the patrols were "highly successful" and no incidents were reported. Cooper referred to a "CP, USA" (CP, USA M-L) leaflet (above) which was distributed in Watts, which stated Birkley was killed by "police executioners."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 3, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting a group of middle class Negro women

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

from the Leimert Park section of Los Angeles had formed a group called "The Feminine Touch, Incorporated" to help the residents of Watts and other poor Negro areas of Los Angeles in any way they could. Mrs. Barbara J. Dyce, president of the organization, stated they were offering to help the areas by doing what the residents felt was necessary, rather than what the group believed was necessary. The group plans to donate half the funds raised to self-help Negro organizations and the other half to the more traditional Negro organizations in order to bring the militant and conservative Negro groups together.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under Section IV
above are active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

John Harris
Member of the Los Angeles Club, PLP

Bill Taylor
Vice-chairman of the SCDP

Mrs. Barbara J. Dyce
President of "The Feminine Touch, Incorporated"

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

No change

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, Page A-1, was an article reporting that Los Angeles Assemblyman Mervyn M. Dymally called for legislation requiring the immediate dismissal of policemen who discharge their weapons when their life is not in danger. Dymally referred to the shooting of a Negro in the recent riot in San Francisco, and to the shooting of May, 1966, of Leonard Deadwyler in Los Angeles. Dymally also criticized police for being insensitive to the problems in "the ghetto" and stated their attitude appeared to be "that crime goes with poverty and that it must be kept from spreading to better neighborhoods."

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

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SUPPORT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARIES

*Defend John Harris
arrested for "criminal syndicalism"*

John Harris, Progressive Labor Party organizer in Watts faces 1 to 14 years as a "criminal syndicalist". His crime -- passing out leaflets at the Deadwyler inquest pointing out that the cop who shot Deadwyler was a murderer and moreover denouncing the system that creates such a "legal" murder.

At 5:30 p.m. September 20, 1966, six plainclothesmen broke into the house where John Harris lives. Although claiming to have a warrant they refused to show it. They handcuffed John Harris and then ransacked the apartment throwing things around, ripping down pictures and causing other damage. They carried off boxes of personal property of the three people who live there as "evidence". They also took PL literature that was stored there. For example, they took 250 copies of the new PL magazine, copies of Spark and Free Student. They also took books and notes for classes, all this as "evidence".



WHAT IS "CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM?"

The criminal syndicalism law states that it is illegal to speak or leaflet so as to advocate "change in industrial ownership" or "effect political change" by so-called criminal means. A Grand Jury meeting secretly apparently decided this is what John was doing, and set the bail at \$15,000.

Criminal syndicalism is an anti-labor law passed in 1919 and was last used to convict farm labor organizers in the Sacramento Valley in 1937. The law is meant to deal with revolutionary socialists and is a candid reflection of the undemocratic essence of a class

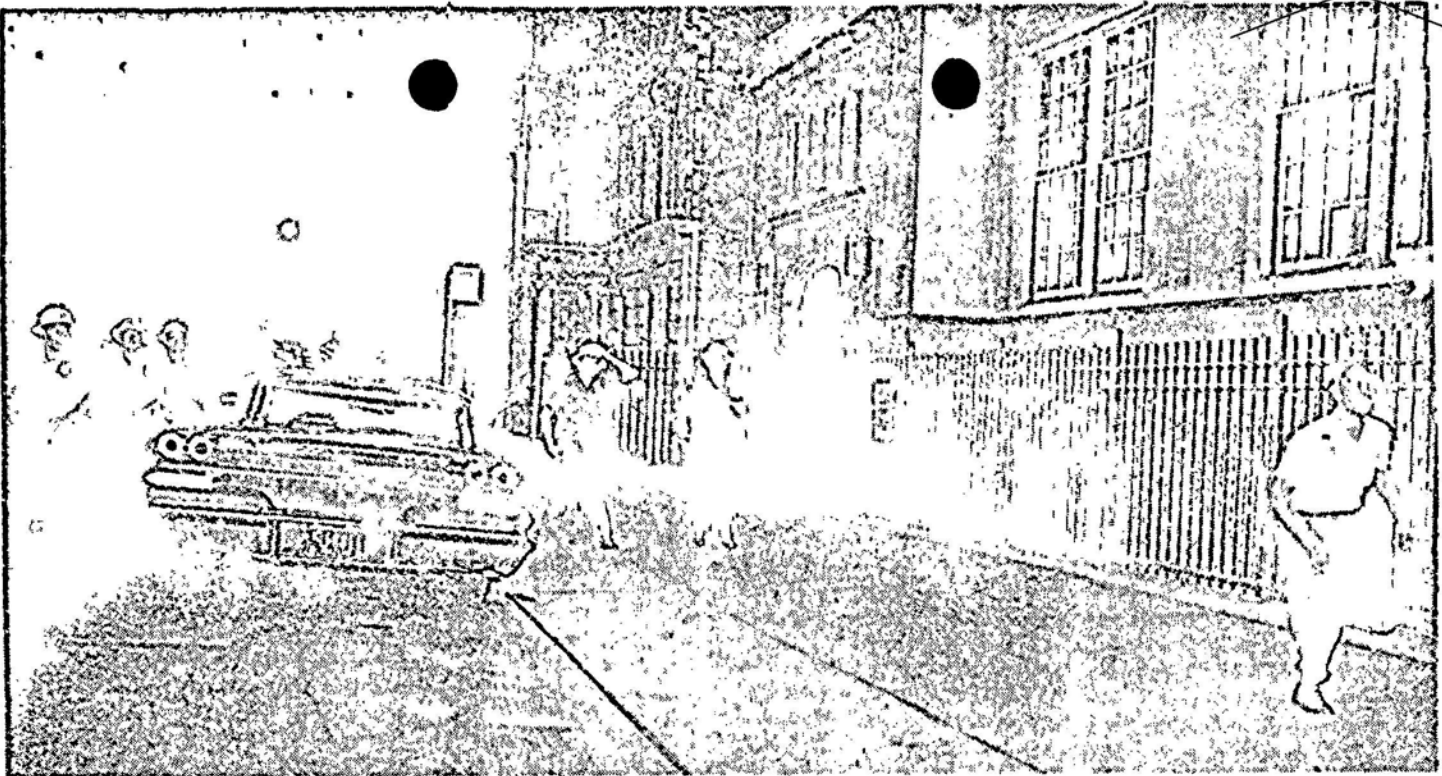
divided society. Like the anti-riot portions of the proposed Civil Rights law, it is intended as a weapon against those who call for fundamental change. Such was John's offense. He questioned the "justice" of the Deadwyler hearing and advocated revolutionary solutions. In so doing he was in perfect tune with the mood of the black community of South Los Angeles. Clearly, a "criminal syndicalist" is someone who represents a view dangerous to America's rulers. ("You have your freedom until you need it," says Bertrand Russell.)

WHO IS JOHN HARRIS?

John Harris was born and raised in Birmingham, Alabama, the son of a steelworker. From his earliest years, he was exposed to systematic racial oppression and injustice and he early determined to fight it. When in 1960 the freedom riders came to town he joined with them. Later in college he became chairman of the Howard University chapter of SNCC. In 1964 he left school to work in the South where he was project director for SNCC in Sunflower County, Mississippi -- stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan. There he was arrested and beaten by the cops and his home was attacked by the Klan. From his one and a half year's experience in Mississippi he concluded that more basic changes were necessary. He left the South and came to Los Angeles shortly after the Watts rebellion. Having seen the effects of the police riot and having heard about the systematic police murder of scores of black citizens, he decided to do political work in Watts. In December, 1965, impressed with the work of Bill Epton and the program of the Progressive Labor Party, he joined PL and became a revolutionary communist.

WHY THIS ARREST NOW?

In fact, they are arresting John to scare and terrorize PL members and others who protest conditions in the black ghetto. Although John is not guilty of any criminal or illegal act, he certainly is guilty of protesting the wretched living conditions in Watts. He has spoken and written about the fact that real income in Watts declined 8% since 1960 while rising in the rest of L.A. He has passed out leaflets which pointed out that in Watts is one of the biggest concentrations of industry -- yet black people living there aren't given jobs in these plants, and that there is 37% unemployment there. He has constantly



worked to expose the outrages of Yorty's brutal cops in Watts who constantly murder and maim black people, the Deadwyler case being only one example. He has publically denounced the war in Vietnam and urged his black brothers not to fight in that war. He has told them to oppose the draft and warmly supported such people as Richmond and Key who refused to be inducted on the grounds that they are a colonial minority and shouldn't fight the colonial master's dirty war against colored people of Southeast Asia. What is more, John has held classes which sought to get at the root cause of U.S. oppression both at home and abroad. He has not hesitated to name the real enemy, U.S. imperialism, and has stated unequivocally that imperialism in this country must be replaced by a socialist system. He has stated openly that he is a communist and proud of it. For this he was arrested on "criminal syndicalism".

HARLEM - PHILADELPHIA - ATLANTA - LOS ANGELES -

In Harlem, late in 1964 Bill Epton, chairman of Harlem PL, was indicted for "criminal anarchy" -- his crime - trying to organize a peaceful demonstration to protest the murder of black people during the "police riots" that summer. A year later he was found guilty; he is now out on \$25,000 appeal bond. This summer in Philadelphia, young SNCC workers were falsely charged with possessing dynamite and

held on huge bail. Their crime -- organizing in the black community. Next it was the turn of the Atlanta cops who, after brutally suppressing a protest by black citizens of another police murder, arrested Stokely Carmichael for inciting to riot. His crime -- advancing the slogan black power. Now in Los Angeles John Harris is arrested for criminal syndicalism. Tomorrow, no doubt, it will be somebody in San Francisco. And the "crime" will again be the same -- organizing the black community around a militant program.

It is clear Johnson is ordering his local stooges to begin a nationwide round-up of all black militants who refuse to sell out, because rebellions in black ghettos are harming his war effort. Though the charges are serious and the bail huge, we declare that the real guilty ones are Johnson and company for pursuing the genocidal war against Vietnam; Yorty and the police who daily are brutally murdering and maiming black people; the General Motors and Goodyear plants in South L.A. who poison the air of Watts but refuse to hire its residents. We must expect that as we get more effective in our protests, repression such as this will get worse. But this won't stop us, on the contrary we will redouble our efforts!

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Politically, all honest people

interested in building a truly just society must break from the "two party" farce conducted by the American ruling class. Work to free themselves and others from the illusions of this system. It was under this "lesser evil" Brown that this frame-up was concocted. Recognize that in the black ghettos the battle has already been joined. That the war against imperialism is a class war. The victory of the Vietnamese people and the struggles of all other colonial peoples is a part of our own crucial struggle against the "free enterprising" system of exploitation and war.

Finally: Support the program and work of John Harris and the Progressive Labor Party. Money is desperately needed.

Progressive Labor Party
P. O. Box 19930
Los Angeles 19, California

For information on PL forums and classes, write to the above address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WATTS YOUTH MURDERED BY POLICE

Elmo Jerry Birkley, 15 years old, who lived here in Watts at 8811 John Avenue, was murdered last night by police as he drove on the Hollywood Freeway in North Hollywood. The youth was unarmed and yet he was blown to pieces by a shotgun fired by a racist cop. This murder represents the third murder of an innocent worker in California in the last six months.

The excuse used by the cops for this latest murder was that young Mr. Birkley was driving an "allegedly" stolen automobile. It has not been confirmed that the auto being driven was actually stolen, but even if it was, does driving a stolen automobile warrant the death penalty? Of course not! This killing is another brutal murder by the racist imperialist police. The police are hired killers and thugs of the bourgeoisie whose job it is to beat down the workers and intimidate the poor as much as possible. Just as with Leonard Deadwyler last Spring, or Matthew Johnson in San Francisco last month, the police murdered Elmo Birkley of Watts for being poor, not for any crime he committed against society.

How many more murders by the bourgeois police must there be before they learn their lesson? The people must organize into armed defense units in order to protect themselves from the brutality of the police. The reactionary violence of the ruling class and its police must be met with the revolutionary violence of the people. The only way that the workers can liberate themselves is if they arm with guns and organize for their own defense. The organized, unified strength of the people, led by the Party of the proletariat, the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist) is invincible.

PROTEST THE POLICE MURDER OF YOUR NEIGHBOR, ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY. ATTEND THE PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1966, AT 8 PM, AT THE PEOPLE'S VOICE BOOK STORE AND READING ROOM, 9122 SOUTH COMPTON AVENUE, LOS ANGELES (CORNER OF S. COMPTON AVENUE AND E. 92ND STREET). TELEPHONE: 569-2542.

Stop police brutality; support and join the People's Armed Defense Groups. OPPOSE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE WITH REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE.

Issued by the Communist Party, U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), Los Angeles Branch.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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1

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104, describes this committee as follows:

1. "A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12, and 51.)

2. "Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born'; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations'.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore, subject to the discipline of the Party * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

The "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, issue of 4/23/66, contained an account of results of the 16th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born which was held 4/16/66. The accomplishments include a change of name for the organization to Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as Defense of the Bill of Rights is all inclusive.

A source advised on 4/25/66 that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, still referred to by many individuals as the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

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1

APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL stated at a meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) had set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

A second source advised in November, 1965, that CHARLENE MITCHELL was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the SSCDC is currently in existence.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: OCIRM

IS - C

OO: New York

ReBhlet to Bureau 7-13-66.

No information has been received during the period 7-1-66 through 9-30-66 of any CP activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-42

EX-113

OCT 28 1966

- 100-92497D
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Birmingham

RSM:et

10/27/66

1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Remy letter dated 7/28/66.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

- 100-92497D
- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Springfield (100-10317)

ST-114

THE/dlh
(4)

REC 11

100-442529-1996

3 OCT 31 1966

51 NOV 10 1966

INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *JTW* SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 10/27/66

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 8/1/66.

No information has been developed during the period, 8/1/66 through 10/31/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

100-14403
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/jcs
(5)

REC 11

3 OCT 31 1966

NOV 5 15 03 PM '66

NOV 5 1966

1997
EX. SEC.

56 NOV 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/17/66 - 10/21/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY GORDON M. SIM	TYPED BY ssl
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>Philly</i> <i>GLB</i>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON M. SIM, dated 7/28/66, at Los Angeles.

- * -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1-OSI, Norton AFB (RM) 1-PIO, San Diego (RM) 1-New York (100-153735) (RM) 1-San Diego (100-13295) (RM) 1-San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) 3-Los Angeles (100-66078)		100-442529-1998 18 OCT 31 1966	REC-25 ST-114
		<i>[Handwritten Stamp]</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: ACCL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,	Notations <i>[Handwritten Notes]</i>	
Request Recd.	Request Recd. ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 11/7/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: RAO		
By	BY: RMW/jc		

67 NOV 9 1966 *cc ltr 924 970*

LA 100-66078

Agent who received Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA M-L) leaflet on 5/26/66, was SA [redacted]

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS:

<u>SOURCE</u>
✓ LA T-1 [redacted]
✓ LA T-2 [redacted]
✓ LA T-3 [redacted]
✓ LA T-4 [redacted]
✓ LA T-5 [redacted]
✓ LA T-6 [redacted]

LOCATION

[redacted]

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- B -
COVER PAGE

LA 100-66078

SOURCE

✓ LA T-7
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-8
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-9
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-10
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-11
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-12
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-13
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-14
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-15
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-16
[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-17
[REDACTED]

LOCATION



Characterization of WILLIAM TAYLOR



100-66078-962

Characterization of
DANIEL GRAY

b3
b7D
b7E

LA 100-66078

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
✓ LA T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-19 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-20 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-21 [redacted]	100-66078-894 -962
✓ LA T-22 [redacted]	100-66078-923
✓ LA T-23 [redacted]	100-66078-923
✓ LA T-24 [redacted]	100-66078-991
✓ LA T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS
✓ LA T-26 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-27 [redacted]	

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LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LA T-28

LA T-29

LOCATION

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- E* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1-Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1-OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1-FIO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: GORDON M. SIM
Date: 10/28/66

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in racial situations through W. E. B. Du Bois Club and the South Side Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC) and the SCDCP plans and strategy in helping those in the Negro community set forth. Activities of Communist Party, USA, Marxist - Leninist (CP, USA, M-L); Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist - Leninist Communist Party; and the Progressive Labor Party set forth.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~ (U)

LA 100-66078

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DETAILS:

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (5/23/66)
LA T-2 (6/10/66)

At an SCDCP Youth Convention held on May 21, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, a report on the events concerning the LEONARD DEADWYLER inquest was given. The CP decided to take the following action:

1. Try to get other white organizations and peace candidates to make statements demanding that the police officer involved be tried for murder.
2. Organize a telegram and letter writing campaign to the District Attorney demanding the police officer be tried.

Sources advised that the feeling of the CP was that they did not want whites to go to the inquest because they were afraid it might lead to a racial outburst and this was not the image they wanted to portray. It was decided to have a broad press conference on Tuesday, May 24, 1966, where people would make statements. A mass meeting would also be called at which time a demonstration would be called for. The CP wanted to have this demonstration in a white section of town so that no incidents between black and white would occur. They would also try to keep it away from the county courthouse. The CP line is to throw as much attention and pressure as possible on the mayor and chief of police and not have this attention diverted by racial conflict.

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On May 7, 1966, LEONARD DEADWYLER, a Negro, was shot and killed by Los Angeles Police Department Officer JEROLD M. BOVA, who stopped his car for speeding while DEADWYLER was taking his pregnant wife to the hospital. A coronor's inquest into the shooting of DEADWYLER was held during the weekdays from May 19, to May 31, 1966, on which date the jury returned a majority verdict, "accidental homicide", in the matter.

LA T-3 (6/1/66)
LA T-4 (6/3/66)

A meeting of the 24th Congressional District Section, SCDGP, was held on May 22, 1966, at 4946 Marathon Avenue, to discuss the Draft Program of the CP. During this discussion the question of Negroes in trade unions and labor in general came up. It was stated that trade unions were not taking civil rights into consideration, and too, that they, the CP, must demand that Negroes be taken into trade unions. It was also stated that the CP's future depended on how the Negro fared in the end; that in order for communists to confront the white person about the problems of the Negro, communists must know the problems of the Negro.

LA T-5 (6/3/66)

A SCDGP district-wide meeting was held on May 27, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The Mexican-American resolution was discussed, which dealt with the isolation of the party and the Mexican people and the failure of the party to recognize their shortcomings and potential.

LA T-6 (6/8/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDGP, held on June 1, 1966, at 5131 South St. Andrews Place, the election of delegates to the SCDGP District Convention took place. All Negroes were elected and one of those present claimed that the fear of offending the Negro and the apparent bending over backward in

LA 100-66073

siding with the Negro was happening throughout the party.

LA T-7 (6/13/66)
LA T-8 (6/20/66)
LA T-9 (9/1/66)

62 The SCDCP District Convention was held on June 12, 1966, at Dooto's Music Center, 13440 South Central Avenue. DOROTHY HEALEY was the main speaker and one of her remarks was that every white comrade must be alert regarding civil rights issues; that too many separate organizations were in the civil rights field thereby reducing unity among them; and that no strong front existed by the white community in the Negro movement.

DOROTHY HEALEY is publically known as Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-10 (6/17/66)

On June 13, 1966, there was a follow-up meeting of the members of the Resolution Committee and the delegates to the National Convention of the CP, USA. This meeting was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. Most of the resolutions for the National Convention were passed on with comments of approval. The resolution on the Negro people's movement was accepted with the agreement that it needed to be strengthened.

LA T-11 (7/12/66)

At a meeting of the Monterey Park Club, SCDCP, held on July 11, 1966, at 332 West Gleason Street, Monterey Park, during a discussion on the Negro movement, one of those present stated that the CP had lost its chance to help the Negro; that they now have so many benefits they could not possibly promise more and then produce.

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LA T-10 (8/3/66)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on July 28, 1966, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, one of those present projected the idea that the commission should attempt to lay the foundation for the discussion of activities that would bring about the unity of the Negro people with labor and with the white community; that a Negro-Negro, Negro-labor, and Negro-white alliance was of the utmost importance.

LA T-12 (8/2/66)
LA T-8 (8/10/66)

At a meeting of the District Committee and Section Organizers, SCDCP, held on July 30, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, it was stated that the left must work on the common issues in a united way and that the struggle for peace must be tied up with domestic issues in terms of the Negro people's rights. It was also stated that the question of "black power" could and must be understood and worked out by the left and other organized progressive forces.

LA T-13 (8/26/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on August 24, 1966, at 1235 West 68th Street, one of those present spoke on the Mexican question and stated that the party must do a lot of work on the Mexican question because most Mexicans did not know what the CP stood for.

LA T-2 (9/8/66)

The SCDCP sponsored a Marxist class held on August 31, 1966, at 1661 Federal Avenue. The topic for this class was "Imperialism and the Negro Revolution." The present and past conditions in the United States around the American Negro were discussed.

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LA T-14 (9/16/66)

On September 11, 1966, the Southwest Regional Conference of Mexican-American CP Members met at 3875 City Terrace Drive. It was stated that they had to unite the Mexican-American and the Negro in their war on poverty program, and too, that within one year a Mexican-American should be appointed to be a spokesman for the CP in connection with Mexican-American matters. It was also stated that one page of the "People's World" (PW) should be printed in the Spanish language.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

(2) COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH MATTERS

LA T-2 (6/14/66)

At a meeting sponsored by the SCDP held on May 20, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, there was a discussion on the coming National Convention of the CP, USA. During this discussion a report was given evaluating CP youth activities throughout the country. A comment was made that money was available to sponsor and support full time personnel to work in the Watts area of Los Angeles throughout the summer. Each comrade was urged to evaluate his own abilities and to attempt to organize his life around donating a large portion of time to this summer project. It was stated that the Negro question and its ramifications throughout the country was one of the most important questions in America today in relation to the growth of the party.

LA T-5 (6/17/66)

An SCDP District-wide meeting was held on June 3, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. One of those present spoke of the need to unite behind the Negro youth in protesting to the police because they, the Negro youth, were being picked up and beaten for no reason at all. The adults were asked

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to give support to the youth because they were unable to solve their problems.

LA T-15 (8/17/66)

During a discussion of CP youth matters on August 3, 1966, at 1539 Fourth Avenue, one of those present stressed the need to place more Negroes in leadership throughout the youth apparatus and the party as a whole. This person said that he felt that any time one had any type of discussion on the Negro question without the value of a Negro leading the discussion was a mistake.

✓(3) W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS
(SEE APPENDIX FOR W. E. B. DU BOIS
CLUBS OF AMERICA)

LA T-1 (6/6/66)

On May 31, 1966, a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs (LA DBC) was held at 2017½ West Beverly Glen Drive. During the discussion the question of guerilla tactics and violence which the LA DBC would engage in in the event of another Watts riot came up. It was mentioned that a LA DBC "guerilla tactics committee" be formed to work out what the LA DBC could do in the event of another outbreak. One of those present said that if the Negro people wanted the riot, they should support them by rioting along with them.

LA T-1 (7/19/66)

During the LA DBC conference held on July 17, 1966, at the Sunset Recreation Center on the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) campus, all of those present discussed the present Negro movement. He said the left and the LA DBC could not just play an agitational role but that they were actually going to have to get in the struggle and participate in it. He said just pointing out the enemy was not enough

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but that they had to help the Negro burn down the enemy's place.

LA T-16 (8/22/66)

A special meeting of the LA DBC was held on August 21, 1966, at the Sunset Vista room of the UCLA campus recreational center. DANIEL GRAY spoke at this meeting as a representative of the Non-Violent Action Committee, and stated the whites present had better choose their sides now "before the next time," since a white friend or enemy could "get lost in the action." He stated the whites claim they want to help "us poor Negroes" but no whites were seen burning cars or looting last time. He stated, "if it goes again we won't be shooting around the cops this time but at them and with a lot more accuracy to." He stated even the fire bombs would be strategically set. He referred to no particular planned events during his speech.

LA T-17 (7/9/65)

6✓ F. DANIEL GRAY was then a member of the Central Los Angeles Club of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

(4) SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE
(SEE APPENDIX)

LA T-18 (7/27/66)

LA T-19 (7/18/66)

LA T-20 (7/18/66)

The semi-monthly meeting of the MSS Committee, SCDGP, was held on July 11, 1966, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, during which meeting the financial condition of the South Side Citizens Devense Committee (SSCDC) was discussed. The Executive Director of this committee had not received any

salary for her full time job since January. It was pointed out that this committee was without funds to carry on the legal fights it had been conducting. Several affairs had been organized by the SSCDC to raise money but the party comrades always failed to show up and never got others to attend. It was proposed that the financial condition of the SSCDC be discussed in each party club and section and that each club contribute a monthly sustainer to the committee.

LA T-13 (7/29/66)

Source advised that he learned recently that every CP club in the MSS, SCD CP, had agreed to pay \$.50 extra per month to pay the expenses of the SSCDC.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

- ✓(1) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST - LENINIST)
(CP, USA, M-L) (SEE APPENDIX)

On May 26, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI in Los Angeles obtained a copy of a leaflet captioned, "YORTY is a Liar", issued by the CP, USA, M-L. This leaflet was obtained in front of the Los Angeles County Court House and read as follows:

"Last Saturday, Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles called for the arrest of Communists, and he singled out the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), saying 'the time has come for the arrest and prosecution of persons openly trying to incite riot in our city'. Mayor Yorty is shouting 'red' in a big political grandstand to hide the real facts of the situation, in his popularity contest with his close associate Governor Brown. We say boycott the elections!

"It is really the capitalist system, and not the Communists that was responsible for the recent outbreak in Watts in protest to the murder of Leonard Deadwyler;

"it is really the capitalist system, and not the Communists that was responsible for the Watts uprising of August 1965. U.S. imperialism's reactionary and racist policies - as pursued by their representatives Yorty, Parker, and Brown, in oppressing the workers, especially in the minority districts, could bring forth only the most violent protest from the people in response to the reactionary violence of the bourgeois state apparatus. Mayor Yorty is shouting 'red' as a smokescreen to cover for the reactionary policies of U. S. monopoly capital. Yorty has no more right to arrest the Communists than Officer Bova had to murder Leonard Deadwyler!

"Yorty, in attacking the Communist Party U. S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), shows that he knows the difference between our Party and the revisionist Dorothy Healey, who is on Yorty's side. It is hard to tell the difference between Yorty and Healey - they are both for 'lower taxes', 'war on poverty', and they both support the Johnson administration. Oh, tell us please do, Mr. Mayor, what are the differences between yourself and Mrs. Healey.

"The Brown-Yorty-Parker administration has already placed its verdict on the Deadwyler case - officer Bova will be defended by the court for his murder of Leonard Deadwyler. The inquest is a show trial in which is paraded a score of police officers and witnesses, only to come forward with a pre-determined verdict in support of the police brutality of the bourgeois state apparatus.

"Our Party states that the workers can fight against police brutality only by organizing into people's defense groups. We must answer the reactionary violence of the ruling class by the revolutionary violence of the people. As our General Secretary, M. I. Laski stated, 'Our aim is to lead the working class in revolution,'

SL

LA 100-66078

"We will develop and encourage people's defense groups for the defense of the working class against the terror of the ruling class'.

"ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST)

"For further information, call (213) 569-2542, or write:
THE SECRETARIAT c/o WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE
9122 So. Compton Ave.
L. A., Calif., 90002"

LA T-21 (7/18/66)

On July 18, 1966, source furnished the following mimeographed leaflet issued by the CP, USA, M-L, entitled "Armed Workers can be Free":

"People of Watts, organize for defense against police brutality. The police, agents of the rich, are paid to keep the poor under direct oppression. They are paid to beat and murder workers. The workers must arm to defend themselves against this reactionary violence. The People's Armed Defense Group is organizing for the protection of workers from police brutality.

"It is the right of everyone to arm for defense against attack. The workers of Watts must use this right. The people can curb the brutality of the police in only one way - by defending themselves.

"The rich are a small minority. They fear the anger of the poor. They must hire 'legalized' murderers (police) to protect their weak, selfish interests. The poor are kept in 'their place' by consistent abuse and attack. 'Their place', according to the capitalist, is in the welfare offices or on jobs that barely pay enough to keep a person alive.

LA 100-66078

"The capitalist system, based on the exploitation of the many by the few, cannot resolve the problems of the poor. The rich grow and remain wealthy on your poverty. In order to keep you poor, hungry, jobless and without the basic necessities of modern life which are rightfully yours, the rich must use violence. They depend on the police to use brutality against the workers. You need not take this abuse. Police brutality can be checked if the people are armed in their own defense.

"Mayor Yorty and Police Chief Parker are representatives of the rich and administrators of police brutality. They are not concerned with the democratic rights of the people. They will not protect or help you. They are paid to keep you oppressed and exploited. You cannot depend on these officials of the bourgeois state for help. The working class can only depend on themselves. Organized into self defense groups, the people can begin to protect their rights and interests. The People's Armed Defense Group can help you organize self defense groups.

"JOIN NOW! COME TO:
9122 S. Compton Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif., 90002
Phone: 569-2542

"PUBLIC MEETINGS on alternate Fridays at 8:00 p.m.
NEXT MEETINGS: July 1, July 15, July 29, August 12

"Free sample magazines: Workers' International Book Store
featuring REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE FROM AROUND THE WORLD
COME IN

"ISSUED BY THE PEOPLE'S ARMED DEFENSE GROUP AND THE LOS ANGELES BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (MARXIST - LENINIST)

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

LA 100-66078

LA T-22 (7/31/66)

At a weekly meeting of the CP, USA, M-L, held on July 29, 1966, in Los Angeles, a proposed demonstration in front of the Watts Police Department to commemorate the killing of Watts workers in August, 1965, was planned for August 11, 1966. They planned to use a truck and loudspeaker to create a disturbance.

LA T-23 (8/13/66)

Source advised that the above proposed demonstration on August 11, 1966, had not taken place and that the club had no current plans for such a demonstration.

- ✓ (2) PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC) (SEE APPENDIX)

LA T-21 (8/29/66)

On August 29, 1966, source furnished the following leaflet issued by the POC on the first anniversary of the Watts riot of August, 1965:

WATTS - ONE YEAR AFTER

One year has passed since the Watts uprising. In that year, the whole character of the Negro Revolution has changed. To the everlasting glory of Watts, it was here that the struggle of the working class to take the leadership of the Negro Liberation movement was completed.

In history, Watts represents a whole new level of struggle. The bitter bloody battles of Chicago, Omaha, Cleveland and New York are extensions of the process that began here. No matter what the Toms or the state may do, the imperialists' concept of 'peaceful non-violent integration' was smashed forever in the streets of Watts. In this fact lies the historical significance of Watts.

Since last August, the process of political division of the people has gone on very rapidly. In the hope of destroying the peoples movement, the government has brought up hundreds of Negroes. Traitors, who a year ago were fighting the police and National Guard, have accepted the bribe and appear daily on the enemys T.V. and in the enemys press. For the cash payment of a few dollars and a political pat on the head, they join the enemy camp and praise the police and the political structure of the state. The militants turned Uncle Tom. Good riddance - honest workers have taken their places. On the other hand, the Uncle Toms who were isolated by the uprising have attempted to change hats and try to appear as militants. They fool no one. In a final effort to hold back the movement, the revisionist Communist Party of the USA openly joined the imperialists and ran candidates in the election fraud. They urged the people of Watts to vote in elections organized by the imperialists. The people of Watts had already voted in the streets - No more oppression - no more exploitation! Watts rejected the trap prepared by their enemies - the revisionist phoney Communists, the DuBois Clubs and all the political filth who urged them to 'register and vote'.

The struggle in Watts has not stopped. Hardly a week goes by but there is a violent battle in the streets against the fascist police. The poverty in Watts is a continuing fact. The 5,000 jobs boasted about by Brown and Yorty are filled by the children of Watts who slave with picks and shovels and brooms in the hot summer sun, while children in other areas spend summers at the beach and in camps. Watts has become the happy hunting ground for the most vile type of opportunists who are trying to make political hay off of the misery of the people. No one can deceive and subdue the people. We POC Communists are confident of their final victory.

This fight is fundamentally a class struggle. No force on earth can stop it. The end can come only with the workers overthrowing the ruling class and establishing Socialism in America. This is the path taken by all working classes and all oppressed peoples. By taking and converting all industry and land to use by the people and not for private profit, national oppression, poverty and war will end.

Watts represents a high point in the Negro revolution - the the movement of the worker

LONG LIVE WATTS - SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE

LONG LIVE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY, BUILTWORK AGAINST FASCISM

LONG LIVE THE WORKING CLASS - BUILDERS OF THE FUTURE

(issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute A Marxist Leninist Communist Party in the United States. For further information, write VANGUARD, Box 72306, Watts Station, Los Angeles California)

READ VANGUARD

READ VANGUARD

15

READ VANGUARD

✓ (3) PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) (SEE APPENDIX)

On May 26, 1966, the following flyer issued by the PLP was distributed in front of the Los Angeles County Courthouse regarding the DEADWYLER inquest which was in progress:

"Wanted for the Murder of Leonard Deadwyler:
(a member of the concentration camp) 'Bova - the -
cop' (a guard in the concentration camp)

"Bova is just one cop in the police department. They must be all wiped out before there is complete freedom. South Los Angeles - Watts is one big concentration camp in which its citizens are subject to systematic extermination.

"WE MUST LEARN TO DEFEAT THE ENEMY BEFORE WE ARE ALL EXTERMINATED.

"THE MEMBERS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CAN BE WIPED OUT BY HUNGER ALSO. THAT'S WHY UNEMPLOYMENT IS HIGH.

"South Los Angeles is a big industrial complex. There are factories that employ thousands right in the backyards -- (General Motors on Alameda and Goodyear on Central just to name two large ones) - of our homes.

"Black people make up 80% of the South L. A. area. Black people should make up 80% of the work force in the South L. A. Area.

"WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO WORK WHERE WE LIVE.

"The slogan should be raised:
'IF 80% OF US DON'T WORK HERE, YOU DON'T PRODUCE.'
Production can be stopped.

LA 100-66078

"Murder by cops and death by unemployment
are methods of systematic extermination.

"THIS EXTERMINATION ISN'T GOING TO BE STOPPED
BY GOING TO THE COURT OF THE EXTERMINATOR AS ADVISED
BY SOME 'NEGRO' POLITICIANS AND PREACHERS.

"GEORGE, WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES
NEVER WENT TO KING GEORGE'S COURT FOR JUSTICE.
THEY SMASHED KING GEORGE'S COURT. THE JEWS NEVER
ASKED TO GO TO HITLER'S COURT.

"THE CONCENTRATION CAMP MUST DEVELOP ITS OWN
COURT AND ITS OWN METHOD OF TRIAL.....

"These slogans must be raised:

'BRING PARKER, YORTY, AND BOVA TO TRIAL FOR M U R D E R -
IN A COURT OF THE PEOPLE.'

'DISARM THE GUARDS IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP'.

'IF 80% OF US DON'T WORK IN THE FACTORIES, YOU DON'T
PRODUCE!!!'

"Progressive Labor Party
399-6819"

On June 1, 1966, Mr. EDWARD DREW, Chief Clerk,
Federal Court, Los Angeles, furnished a copy of the following
leaflet captioned, "The Need for Revolution", issued by
the PLP concerning the DEADWYLER case. Mr. DREW stated
he obtained this leaflet which was being distributed
outside the DEADWYLER inquest on an unknown date:

"...Shall the millions forever submit to robbery, to murder, to ignorance, and every unnamed evil which an irresponsible tyranny can devise, because the overthrow of that tyranny would be productive of horrors? We say not. The recoil, when it comes, will be in exact proportion to the wrongs inflicted; terrible as it will be, we accept and hope for it...."

"Frederick Douglass
-1856

"There are 50,000 unemployed black workers in the South Los Angeles Area. Eighty percent of the South L. A. area is black yet black people make up only some 5% of the jobs in factories right in the neighborhood like General Motors on Alameda and Goodyear on Central. Contrary to the lies preached by the capitalists and their apologists, 90% of the jobs in these factories can be done by illiterates. How much training does it take to put a wheel on a car in an assembly line or turn a bolt. The retraining program IS A FRAUD!!!

"Between 1960 and 1965 the average white family income in Los Angeles rose 14% - but the black family's income fell 8%.

"Every killing that happened at the hands of the cops during the August rebellion was ruled 'justifiable homicide.' Was it justifiable to shoot people in their apartments or anywhere?

"Why? - The cops, Yorty, Parker, Brown, and the whole lot are paid to protect the interests of the rich white imperialists. Those who own factories like GM and Goodyear. South L. A. is a big industrial complex with enough jobs for everyone in the area.

LA 100-66078

"The national guard was really sent in to protect the big industries, not the small corner stores, liquor stores, and pawn shops.

"It is these big industrialists and their spokesmen like Yorty and Brown who must be defeated.

"They can't be defeated by pleading and begging. Any nation has the right to revolution and self-determination. REVOLUTION IS NECESSARY. They must be totally replaced. Revolution means a complete overthrow of the system. NO ACCOMMODATION!! NO COMPROMISE. The community must be organized block by block. There must be a block leader for each 20 houses who organizes for defensive and offensive actions. Maps must be constructed of the whole neighborhood.

"We must not fear revolution but we must welcome it.

'...Revolution is bloody, revolution is hostile, revolution knows no compromise, revolution over turns and destroys everything that gets in its way. And you, sitting around here like a knot on the wall, saying, I'm going to love these folks no matter how much they hate me. No, you need a revolution....'

"Malcolm X
--1964

"Welcome revolution --Organize for Revolution.
Progressive Labor Party
399-6819 or WE 3-0463"

LA 100-66078

LA T-24 (10/12/66)

On October 12, 1966, SUE DOUGLAS stated that the PLP was going to pass out literature in the Watts area of Los Angeles in the next few days concerning the recent arrest of JOHN HARRIS for criminal syndicalism by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. DOUGLAS commented that if HARRIS was not freed, "We will really get a riot going." It was also mentioned that at a meeting of the Committee to Defend John Harris (CDJH) held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, on October 11, 1966, the PLP would attempt to pack the courtroom during the trial of HARRIS with PLP members and sympathizers.

LA T-25 (7/27/66) J

SI

JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS, as of July 27, 1966, were both members of the Los Angeles Club, PLP.

JOHN WESLEY HARRIS was indicted by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury under the California Criminal Syndicalist Act. Mr. HARRIS was arrested at his home, 22½ Thornton Avenue, Venice, on September 20, 1966. The indictment charged that Mr. HARRIS allegedly distributed leaflets concerning LEONARD DEADWYLER during the inquest of that case.

II COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-6 (6/13/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on June 8, 1966, at 1235 West 68th Street, one of those present reported that a committee had been formed to try to work with the problems of the Watts and other Negro communities. Other organizations have representatives

LA 100-66078

on this committee and these representatives are aware that CP members are an integral part of the committee. It was stated that the formation of this committee was not for public information for fear of repercussions and reprisals. The main purpose of this committee was to try to get Chief of Police PARKER out of office.

LA T-26 (6/14/66) 54

On June 12, 1966, BILL TAYLOR stated he was on the Citizens Alert Patrol, a Negro patrol which has been formed to keep a watch on the activities of the police in the arrests of Negroes.

LA T-8 (10/5/66)

BILL TAYLOR is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

LA T-1 (7/19/66)
LA T-27 (8/8/66)

On July 15, 1966, Political Affairs Forum (PAF) (See Appendix) sponsored a meeting to hear a report on the National Committee of the CP, USA, held at Bace's Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue. BILL TAYLOR discussed the Negro situation with regard to the party and how the party would help all the civil rights movement.

LA T-28 (7/29/66)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP was held on July 28, 1966, at the residence of BILL TAYLOR, 5731 South St. Andrews Place. TAYLOR spoke about the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations (TALO), stating that it was the best hope of the community at the present time and that it included all categories from the Negro community with no whites allowed. He said there was to

LA 100-66078

be a left caucus organized in TALO which would include the communists and their allies and that they would meet monthly to coordinate their voting.

LA T-29 (8/30/66)

On August 14, 1966, the SSCDC operated a booth at the Watts Festival. They sold bulletins and handed out literature which had been prepared by the Executive Director of the SSCDC.

LA T-12 (8/30/66)

At a meeting of organizational secretaries of the MSS, SCDGP held on August 23, 1966, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, one of those present said he felt that the Watts Festival would bring about a better relationship between Negroes and whites and felt that the festival could serve to attract more attention toward solving some of the major problems that still existed in Watts.

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APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL stated at a meeting of the Southern Californis District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) had set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

A second source advised in November, 1965, that CHARLENE MITCHELL was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the SSCDC is currently in existence.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

POLITICAL AFFAIRS FORUM

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Political Affairs Forum came into being in February, 1963, with the holding of a public meeting in Los Angeles, California, featuring BEN DAVIS, Communist Party National Secretary. At this meeting, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), announced that the Political Affairs Forum was created by herself and other local Communist Party functionaries for the purpose of presenting nationally known communist spokesmen. It is not a membership organization but is strictly a name utilized to present communist functionaries at public gatherings.

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
October 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA GORDON M. SIM dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/26/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. KEMMY	TYPED BY jmb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 7/29/66, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-1:
[redacted]

[redacted]

APPROVED COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM, RM) 1 - New York (AM, RM) 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM) 1 - OSI, 10th District (RM) 1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM) 2 - San Antonio (100-9845)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-1999 18 OCT 31 1966 EX-113
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency Request Recd. Date Fwd. How Fwd. BY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., ISD, GRD, RAO DATE FWD: 11/4/66 HOW FWD: [redacted] BY: [redacted]

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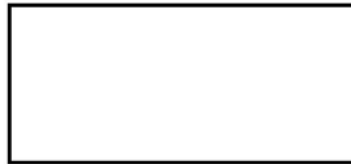
SA 100-9845

✓ SA T-2:
[redacted]

✓ SA T-3:
[redacted]

✓ SA T-4:
[redacted]

✓ SA T-5:
[redacted]



DOCUMENTATION OF
STEVE MURDOCK

DOCUMENTATION OF
JOHN STANFORD

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b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is being classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from SA T-1 through T-5 who are Security Informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: October 28, 1966

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ STEVE MURDOCK, writer for People's World,
spoke about "black power" at residence of JOHN STANFORD
on 8/28/66.

- P -

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (8/28/66)

On August 28, 1966, a group of individuals met at the residence of JOHN STANFORD, San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a talk by STEVE MURDOCK, the writer for the People's World. MURDOCK is from California. N.Y.

Among other matters, MURDOCK discussed the slogan of "black power," and he defended it. He stated that the Negro people want full justice and that the term "black power" is thoroughly misunderstood in the daily press.

STANFORD was among those present.

SA T-4 (8/9/66)

STEVE MURDOCK attended a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP club held in Detroit, Michigan, July 28, 1966. At this meeting, MURDOCK was introduced as Editor of the People's World newspaper and CP organizer. TEXAS
CALIF.

The People's World is a West Coast weekly communist newspaper.

SA T-5 (6/30/66)

JOHN STANFORD was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, on June 26, 1966, at the National Convention of the CP held in New York City.

SA T-2 and SA T-3 (8/29/66)

Sources advised that at the above-mentioned meeting at John STANFORD's residence, MURDOCK, among other things, spoke about "black power" of the Negroes and stated that he felt that the Negroes thought it was necessary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

SA 100-9845

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

- 3* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin DETROIT	Date 10/28/66	Investigative Period 10/12-21/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		Report made by SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	Typed By: ps
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>[Signature]</i>	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel to Albany, ET AL, dated 8/9/66.
Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN at Detroit, dated 7/28/66.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their

Approved <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM) 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Detroit (100-32457)	100-442529-2000	REC-68
	18 OCT 31 1966	ST-102

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11/2/66
HOW FORW: 55
BY: 56 NOV 8 1966

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DE 100-32457

effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

✓ DE T-1 is

✓ DE T-2 is

✓ DE T-3 is

✓ DE T-4 is

✓ DE T-5 is

Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR.

Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR.

Characterization of WALLACE CHRISTIE
Characterization of BOLZA BAXTER
Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF

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b7D
b7E

DE 100-32457

INFORMANTS: (continued)

Identity of Source

Location

✓ DE T-6 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterization of CHARLES DEWEY

✓ DE T-7 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN

Characterization of CARL REINSTEIN

[Redacted]

✓ DE T-8 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG

✓ DE T-9 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ DE T-10 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of the Inter-University
Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy

✓ DE T-11 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of the Inter-University
Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy

National Leadership Conference

✓ DE T-12 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of ANATOL RAPOPORT

(by request)

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b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

28

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: October 28, 1966

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File Number: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During July through September, 1966, at meetings of MDCP and JFG in Detroit, Mich., involvement of Communists and others in racial matters discussed. Report given by THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., a CP national functionary, at MDCP meeting, regarding CP participation in National Leadership Conference sponsored by Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy held 9/10-11/66, in Cleveland, Ohio.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period July 16, 1966 to October 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP I~~

(U)

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on July 28, 1966, that a meeting of the Michigan District CP (MDCP) Executive Committee was held on July 11, 1966, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., gave the report concerning the recent National CP Convention which along with the accompanying discussion took up the entire time of the meeting. Among the items discussed was the "Negro question" and DENNIS reported the CP position concerning this matter. DENNIS said that "black power" means more economical and political power for the Negro. It means that in the countries having a majority of Negroes, the Negroes should be the ruling people. DENNIS said this is no different than the situation now existing in countries or in cities where Polish or Italians are the majority. He said in such areas the Polish or the Italians are the ruling people. DENNIS said the CP takes the position that its rules should be integrated with the majority rules. He said that regarding the matter of the self defense, the CP position is that self defense should include white people. That is, the white people should be involved in the self defense of Negroes and then the police would not kill as many Negroes. Also, the Government should be involved in the self defense of the Negroes. DENNIS said the CP also takes the position that it should support all peace candidates.

DE T-2 advised during June, 1966, that THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., attended the 18th CP National Convention held in New York, New York, on June 22 to 26, 1966, at which he was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

DE T-3 advised on June 27, 1966, DENNIS is currently the Chairman of the MDCP.

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2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-4 advised on July 28, 1966, that on July 24, 1966, at the Armenian Hall, 12th Street and Davison in Detroit, the second part of the MDCP State Convention was held. According to the informant, HERBERT KRANSDORF furnished a report at this meeting which lasted approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. KRANSDORF described the current world situation, the escalation of the war in Vietnam and the growing threat of war throughout Asia. KRANSDORF also spoke of the emerging slogan of the oppressed Negro people, namely, "black power," and the coming Negro revolution. He said the CP's aim is to disrupt the cities and to tear down the shameful pattern which now exists. He stated the Negro people are dynamic and are moving rapidly, hence, the CP aim must be concentrated on their front. He also pointed out that the CP in Detroit must also concentrate upon the current union matters which are closely allied with the Negro.

DE T-5 advised on June 15, 1966, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is currently District Organizer of the MDCP.

DE T-6 advised on August 9, 1966, that during a meeting of the MDCP, East Detroit Club, on August 1, 1966, at 19178 Collinson, East Detroit, Michigan, CHARLES DEWEY spoke about "black power". According to DE T-6 DEWEY said "black power" is the slogan first used by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, national leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and a Negro leader of some prominence in the United States. According to DEWEY this slogan does not mean domination of Negroes over whites but means that the Negro is entitled to power as a citizen in order to obtain equal housing, decent jobs and the like and also the power to have the right to vote and select people to represent him from his own community.

DE T-6 advised on August 9, 1966, that CHARLES DEWEY is currently Chairman of the MDCP, East Detroit Club.

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DE T-4 advised on August 18, 1966, that a meeting of the Auto Section, MDCP, was held at the residence of WALLACE CHRISTIE in Detroit on August 9, 1966. According to the informant, WILLIAM ALLAN reported at this meeting concerning the recent rioting by Negroes in Lansing, Michigan. ALLAN blamed everything on the John Birch Society, the "cops" and Michigan State Governor ROMNEY. ALLAN said "this is the revolution." He said that police are "brutal beasts" and there will be many other riots breaking out in Detroit. He referred to these riots as "acts of Negro self defense".

Also at this meeting according to DE T-4 CARL REINSTEIN spoke of the coming convention to be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the Michigan Conference for Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). He said he will have a program prepared for this convention and everyone will know this is a CP program. REINSTEIN said he will demand that more Negroes participate in the apprenticeship programs and that the United Auto Workers (UAW) should set up their own apprenticeship programs with more attention being given to the Negro. REINSTEIN said that there should be a massive break through and Negroes should be forced upon white employers and white neighborhoods. He said the reason for this program is that the CP wants to make inroads in the Negro community. According to REINSTEIN such a program will convince the Negroes that the CP is their great friend and it will also put the UAW on the spot.

DE T-7 advised on March 7, 1966, that WILLIAM ALLAN currently is a member of the Club Leadership Council, MDCP, and he is also the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker."

"The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-4 advised on December 1, 1964, that as of that date, WALLACE CHRISTIE was a CP member.

DE T-7 advised on May 27, 1965, that CARL REINSTEIN was currently attending MDCP Club Leadership Council meetings as MDCP Club Chairman or as the representative of his CP Club.

DE T-4 advised on August 15, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on August 10, 1966, at 4325 Buena Vista, the home of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR. At this meeting, there was discussion regarding the recent rioting in the Detroit Negro community by WILLIAM ALLAN. According to ALLAN it was not an accident that the riot started in the Negro area on the east side of Detroit. He said "our friends" worked there for a number of months and an embryonic riot did occur there last year. ALLAN spoke about this rioting for about one hour. He said the CP must put the blame for the rioting on the Detroit Police Department. He added the CP must utilize these events to their fullest and during the discussion that followed the main theme was how to utilize the rioting to the advantage of the CP. Discussion also concerned methods of blaming the police department for the rioting and at the same time telling the people that the CP is their only defender and teacher. Among decisions reached was the decision that COLEMAN YOUNG and another Negro political figure should initiate legislative investigation into this matter. It was pointed out both these individuals "are our's". It was also decided letters should be written to the newspapers on this subject condemning the police department and the role of the newspapers. It was decided that the FEPC should be brought into the picture and demand should be made that a meeting of the UAW and the FEPC be held. It was agreed that such a meeting should be easy for the CP to dominate.

DE T-8 advised on September 23, 1965, that as of that date COLEMAN YOUNG was a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-6 advised on September 7, 1966, that during a meeting of the MDCP East Side Club held on August 17, 1966, at 19178 Collinson, East Detroit, the topic of "black power" was discussed. During the course of the meeting, according to the informant, HERBERT KRANSDORF stated he did not agree with those who feel this slogan is in error. KRANSDORF stated "we should join these people in their struggle instead of being against them." He said "black power" does not necessarily mean what the capitalist press would have one believe. He said the capitalist press always distorts things to make them sound corrupt. According to KRANSDORF, "black power" means the Negro wants to be in a position where all Negroes are allowed to vote and elect their own people to certain positions; that is, they want "political power."

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Committee was held on August 19, 1966, at 5703 Chene Street, Detroit. At this meeting the first matter discussed concerned the future policy of the CP. THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., gave a long and disjointed report wherein he stated that the CP aim is to utilize to the fullest extent the Negro revolution. He stated the Negroes are turning down all patterns of American life and the CP regards this as being good and very useful. According to DENNIS the Negro is the most dynamic of all Americans and he is doing the job which the CP should be doing. He said the Negroes dynamic ideas are very useful and this is the reason why the CP regards the civil rights movement as part of its struggle.

DE T-4 advised on September 12, 1966, that as of August 30, 1966, the MDCP had established a "Negro Commission" headed by BOLZA BAXTER with THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., as one of the participating members.

DE T-4 advised on August 30, 1966, that BOLZA BAXTER is a current member of the MDCP State Committee and the Chairman of the MDCP "Negro Commission."

DE T-8 advised on September 14, 1966, that during a meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Club held on September 6, 1966, at 19971 Mark Twain, Detroit, WILLIAM ALLAN discussed "black power". ALLAN commented that it was surprising how little the CP members as individuals know about the current racial situation. He said that a forum should be held in the CP to acquaint the membership with the civil rights movement and the meaning of "black power."

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on September 7, 1966, at the residence of WILLIAM ALLAN in Detroit. At the meeting HERBERT KRANSDORF presented a long report discussing the recent Negro rioting in Detroit. KRANSDORF said some of the rioters are now coming up for trial and the CP must utilize this occasion for its own gain. KRANSDORF said there is a nationwide conspiracy on the part of the FBI, the "Birchers" and the local police to provoke such riots. He said that to make Negroes riot is the best way to discredit the Negro revolution, since by doing this, they are taking away from the Negroes their gains. He said such rioting will frighten the whites and the Negroes

DE 100-32457

will be branded as animals and their movement "to the left" will be arrested. KRANSDORF said the CP "line" should be that there is a conspiracy between the FBI, the John Birch Society and the police.

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that during a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club held on September 8, 1966, at 5854 Chene, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI spoke of the Negroes rioting. According to the informant, KOMOROWSKI took the position that these riots are so much "hogwash", and that the riots are typical police frameups and police conspiracy. He said that WILLIAM ALLAN is preparing a memo on the rioting which will then be distributed by the CP to members and friends of the CP. KRANSDORF said that "we must do a good job of that."

DE T-4 advised on March 21, 1966, that as of that date CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club.

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that at a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, held on September 10, 1966, at Detroit, WILLIAM ALLAN gave a report concerning the Negro riots. According to the informant, ALLAN stated that these riots were instigated by the FBI, the "Birchers" and the Detroit Police Department. He said that by instigating these riots the FBI wanted to scare the white liberals and the progressives. ALLAN said the CP must expose the role of the police and the fascist FBI. ALLAN spoke of various means by which this must be accomplished, including the distribution of a special memo and also the probable establishing of a special defense committee for the victims of the rioting.

B. JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-9 advised on September 13, 1966, that the first session of the 1966 News and Letters Committees (NLC), JFG, Convention was held on September 3, 1966, at the Fisher Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Dexter and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

According to DE T-9 the main report at this session of the convention was given by the NLC national chairman and, in part, it concerned Marxism-Humanism versus Communism and "race and class." It was pointed out that employment is high in the United States of America at the present time but the rate of Negro unemployment is up considerably. From the President JOHNSON prior to the civil war to the present President JOHNSON, the Negro has been unpaid, uneducated and unhoused. This is because of the system of private capitalism. Even state capitalism is no better. In China, the youth gangs run rampant and in China even love making is wrong. According to the scientists by 1970 the world will have its greatest famine due to the population explosion. Even at the present time, two-thirds of the world is hungry. There are pockets of poverty and unemployment in the United States and approximately eight per cent of the unemployment is for the Negro and four per cent is for the general public.

According to the informant, further during this report it was stated that the philosophy of the ruling class has always determined the attitude of all society. The ruling class has said that the Negro and slaves are synonymous; however, this is untrue. MOSES and the Jews were slaves in Egypt, and many of the great contributors to the world's ideas were former slaves. The truth concerning the Negroes is that the Africans lost out to ELI WHITNEY's cotton gin.

Now in the world situation the Negro must maintain his status and must not turn to "black power", for this is synonymous with outside agitation and does not constitute self determination.

According to DE T-9 on September 19, 1966, the second session of the NLC National Convention was held at the Fisher YMCA in Detroit, on September 4, 1966. According to this informant, during the second session of this convention discussion concerned "organization" and "who we are and what we stand for." During the course of the ensuing discussion, it was stated that the NLC must organized the unorganized in the ghettos of their cities, and the rank and file must get out and speak to the people.

The civil rights movement is a mass movement and its momentum carries everyone with it. It was stated "we must win others or else it is not mass movement."

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-9 advised on August 1, 1966, that a meeting of the local NLC Club was held on July 29, 1966, at 8751 Grand River, Detroit. According to DE T-9 those present at this meeting talked on the current issues advocated by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL and others in the civil rights movement that advocate "black power." Some of the individuals present were assigned to distribute NLC literature at a coming rally to be held in Detroit, which would feature CARMICHAEL as the main speaker. It was also stated during the meeting "we have seen the struggles for freedom as the civil rights movement gained momentum in 1963 with the events in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1964 with the Mississippi freedom summer projects and then during the GOLDWATER for president campaign." Comments followed concerning ensuing events and mention was then made of the "Negro revolution" which gained new momentum during 1966 with the Mississippi march and the invention of the slogan "black power." It was stated that the NLC needs a method for following these ever changing philosophies. It was stated that "growth is necessary" and "all of us have to contribute to the Movement because we are Marxists-Humanists. All of their writings have advanced our philosophies. Now we need to preach more than practice. It is easy to work in the Civil Rights Movement but now we need to recruit for ourselves."

✓ A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE FOR DEBATE ON FOREIGN
POLICY (IUCDFP)

DE T-4 advised on September 22, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held at the residence of HERBERT KRANSDORF in Detroit, on September 14, 1966. At this meeting THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., furnished a report regarding his participation at a National Conference of peace organizations known as the National Leadership Conference sponsored by the IUCDFP, which was held on the campus of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10 to 11, 1966. DENNIS reported that he and two other CP functionaries were delegates to this conference. He said the meeting was organized on a "non-exclusion" basis which meant that all organizations which declared themselves for peace were able to participate. DENNIS said the organizers of this affair were very happy to have CP organizers present. They were afforded every courtesy and consideration. He said that during the conference plans for the coming year's activities, including peace marches, were discussed, and new officers were elected. DENNIS reported that the main activities, insofar as the CP is concerned, concerning the peace movement, and also the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons to come.

According to DE T-10 on October 21, 1966, the IUCDFP is a national Vietnam protest organization aimed at altering United States foreign policy through activity of the academic community and intellectuals, nationally and to some degree internationally. The organization since its founding in 1965 was originated and has been headquartered at Ann Arbor, Michigan, its initiators having been associates with the faculty of the University of Michigan (U of M), Ann Arbor, Michigan. Its 1965 Secretary was publicly identified as Professor ANATOL RAPOPORT, U of M.

DE T-11 advised on September 12, 1966, that a National Leadership Conference called by the IUCDFP was held in the Hatch Auditorium of Baker Hall at Western Reserve University (WRU), Cleveland, on September 10 to 11, 1966. The purpose of the conference was to bring about a national unification of anti-war and civil rights groups and to decide when the next national protests against the War in Vietnam would take place. The source stated that approximately 70 persons were in attendance when the conference began on the morning of September 10, 1966, and an estimated 150

were present for the final session on the afternoon of September 11, 1966. The source stated that representatives of various organizations throughout the country were present and a total of 137 persons registered for the conference.

DE T-12 advised during April, 1966 that ANATOL RAPOPORT is employed on the faculty of the U of M, Ann Arbor, and was listed as a faculty sponsor to the U of M campus chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) on the founding of that organization at the U of M as a campus chapter in April, 1966.

✓ A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix hereto.

ANATOL RAPOPORT was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Ann Arbor, on January 30 and January 31, 1958, at which time he stated that he joined the CP cell at the University of Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1938, while a student there. He continued as a CP member until December, 1941, when on entering the United States Army, he left the CP. He stated that he has had no further organizational connection or conscious association of any kind with the CP since that date.

DE-100-32457

APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

On April 27, 1966, a third source advised that the Detroit Local of the NLC and the NLC headquarters is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DENVER	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/21-25/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS DENVER DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY 	<i>Limited Classification by Review Conducted See Top Serial Form 4-774</i>
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA dated 7/27/66 at Denver

- P* -

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter prior to 2/1/67.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

T-1:

T-2:

APPROVED: M	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM) 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM) 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM) 1 - OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM) 1 - INTC, Denver (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 4 - Denver (2 - 100-8997) (1 - 100-1800) COPIES DESTROYED (1 - 100-2650) 09 DEC 30 1970	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
	100-442529-2001
	18 OCT 31 1966
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	AGENCY: ACST ONI OSI SEC SER.
Request Recd.	Request Recd. RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/2/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	By: 56 NOV 7 1966

cc Rpt 924940

DN 100-8997

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Agents who observed the rally on 8/6/66 were
SA's [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The Agents who observed activity of the SNCC representatives on 1/6/66 were SAC SCOTT J. WERNER and ASAC JOHN F. MORLEY.

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from T-1 and T-2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

- B* -
Cover Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver (RM)
1 - INTC, Denver (RM)

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Report of:
Date: October 28, 1966

Office: DENVER

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-8997

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

SWP Organizer BILL CROSBY in report states the civil rights movement in Denver is still unformed and in its embryonic stage and SWP should watch for stirrings in the black mass consciousness and continue dialogue with its black leaders. Rev. CLIFTON WHITLEY, Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party representative, spoke at meeting in Denver 8/5/66 re boycotts in the south. WHITLEY also spoke at 8/6/66 rally protesting U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam. LAUREN WATSON, CORE representative, spoke at 8/6/66 rally and stated the white power structure of U.S. was using Negroes to fight their brothers in Vietnam. January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights raised \$845.45 for defense of SNCC representatives who were convicted in Denver 5/4/66 for disturbance at Federal Bldg. 1/6/66. SNCC sponsored fund-raising performance of "The Dutchman," 9/11 and 9/18/66.

- P* -

Details:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

No information developed.

B. Other Communist Groups - Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (DBSWP), appears as an appendix hereto.

Plans, etc., made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders.

only On September 19, 1966, ~~BILL CROSBY~~, Organizer, DBSWP, made available the text of his report on "Tasks and Perspectives, Part II, National Historic Context." Denver Branch Socialist Workers Party

(The following is quoted from this document:)

"Civil Rights. The most significant development within the civil rights has been threefold:

"1. The appearance of violence in the ghetto and increasing advocacy of violence in defiance of civil rights.

"2. Movement for independent black political action -- Black Power. and its potential as an ally for our socialist transitional program.

"3. Widespread influence for the ideology of Malcolm X and its evolution encompassing the colonial revolution and growing sympathy for socialism. In

addition, the more militant civil rights sectors and the ghetto disdain support of the war. This at least shows a rational self-interest which is consistent with the interest of the working class as a whole. However there is not much organized protest. The Administration continues in its efforts to buy off the black leadership through various war on poverty programs. Since the death of Malcolm X there has been no one to fill his shoes as a revolutionary leader and anti-capitalist spokesman. The Watts riots indicated the latent power in the ghetto, and also indicated the lack of revolutionary leadership. Certainly the conscious emphasis placed on the relationship between the negro struggle in the United States and the Colonial Revolution is now lacking since the death of Malcolm X. The participation of civil rights activists in the anti-war movement is to be strongly encouraged wherever possible."

BILL CROSBY's report released September 19, 1966, entitled "Tasks and Perspectives, Part III, Local Context," contains the following:

"The most exploited sections of the working class generally which include negro and minority segments of both employed and unemployed should bear our closest scrutiny. We must seize any opportunity to sink our roots solidly within the working class in order to be ready and able to steer when the working class begins to move. We should reflect at this point the role that the YSA can play in this area.

"Civil Rights - The civil rights movement in Denver is still unformed and in its embryonic stage. We should watch for stirrings in the black mass consciousness and continue our dialogue with its black leaders. It may be that the Black Power slogan will have an awakening effect. We should give assistance in the development of its young black intellectuals. The potential of black independent political action must be remembered.

DN 100-8997

We should also recognize that civil rights activity in Denver at present is in a state of quiescence. The activities are in the main artificially induced by the SNCC leader. Our participation should be one of disciplined assistance. Because of our numbers we should throw our weight in the areas that promise the most return for our efforts. Developing our relationship with (the most conscious) black leaders seems to be the best qualitative step we can take in the civil rights movement in Denver. General propaganda and education through forums and group discussion can supplement individual contact with mass work."

DN T-1 9/19/66

A characterization of YSA (Young Socialist Alliance) appears as an appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Denver Friends of SNCC Meeting, August 5, 1966

The Denver Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) held a meeting August 5, 1966, at the Mount Gerard Church, East 39th and Grape Street, Denver, Colorado. Reverend CLIFTON WHITLEY of Mississippi was the principal speaker. WHITLEY stated that he was the representative of the Democratic Freedom Party in Mississippi. He spoke on COLO "Black Power." He stated that black power in his county in MISS Mississippi is just exactly what they want and what it should be as the Negro population is about 75 per cent and the Negro is the majority. WHITLEY spoke of the different actions taken to boycott the stores in Mississippi and stated that at times it is necessary to force people not to shop at the stores by taking their shopping bags away from them.

WHITLEY spoke about the importance of unity between the Hispano and Negro groups in Denver. He spoke about the war in Vietnam and stated that it was in the interest of the Negro people and other minority people to support this war in Vietnam.

Approximately fourteen individuals attended this meeting, including Communist Party (CP) member NELLE GARCIA and DBSWP members NORMAN HODGETT and DENNIS ATKINS.

Denver Branch Socialist Workers Party

DN T-2 8/9/66

(Information regarding the Denver Area Friends of SNCC appears later in this report.)

B. International Days of Protest Rally, Denver, Colorado, August 6, 1966

The Denver Stop the War Committee sponsored a march and rally in Denver on August 6, 1966, opposing United States policy in Vietnam. Two of the scheduled speakers were identified as LAUREN WATSON, described as a civil rights leader, and CLIFTON WHITLEY, Jr., described as a candidate for the United

INTERNATIONAL DAYS of Protest Rally
States Senate on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ticket. COLO
MARY WALTER, chairman of the committee, began the rally at the
State Capitol at approximately 3:00 P.M. She reported that the
chairman of the meeting would be attorney EUGENE DEIKMAN.

HAROLD PAGE MARTIN testified on May 17, 1956,
for the House Committee on Un-American Activities
(HCUA), Denver, that he was a former member of the
CP and that while he was a member of the CP,
EUGENE DEIKMAN was also a member of the CP at Boulder,
Colorado.

On May 18, 1956, EUGENE DEIKMAN appeared before
the HCUA in response to a subpoena and when asked if
he was a member of the CP, invoked the Fifth, Sixth,
Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

DEIKMAN introduced LAUREN WATSON who read from a
prepared text and the essence of his address was that he opposed
the war in Vietnam on the basis that the "white power" structure
of the United States was using Negroes of the United States to
fight "their brothers" in Vietnam. WATSON stated that, "The
white power structure has trained Negroes in how to use guns and
to kill in Vietnam. When they come back to the United States,
watch out, WHITEY."

DEIKMAN introduced Reverend CLIFTON WHITLEY who
stated that he was opposed to the war in Vietnam because it
was illegal. He stated that Negroes in Mississippi were being
drafted by draft boards that contained no members of the Negro
race. WHITLEY further stated that he felt he had a chance for
candidacy to the Senate if the Negro people would be allowed
to register and vote.

Special Agents, FBI

Re: Stop the War Committee

As of August, 1966, the Denver "Stop the War
Committee" had been holding meetings in Denver and
sponsoring demonstrations in Denver protesting

United States policy in Vietnam. This committee is an ad-hoc-type committee utilized to lend a sponsor name to demonstrations. ~~MARY WALTER~~ is chairman of the committee and various members of the DBSWP are generally the guiding figures in all Vietnam demonstrations.

MARY WALTER was secretary of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

COLD

DN T-2 8/16/66

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, appears as an appendix hereto.

Re: LAUREN RALPH WATSON

Lauren Watson

On May 12, 1966, LAUREN RALPH WATSON appeared at the Denver Office, FBI, and furnished a written statement which identified himself as the Political Action Chairman of the Denver Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

COLD

C. SNCC Sponsorship of the Play
"The Dutchman", September 11 and 18, 1966

The Denver Friends of SNCC had a showing of the play "The Dutchman" by LEROI JONES at the Points East Theater Workshop, 1324 East 17th Avenue, Denver, on September 11 and 18, 1966. ROBERTA DE LUXE of Denver was one of the actors. Among those attending the performance were DBSWP members NORMAN and MARY JANE HODGETT and CP member NELLE GARCIA. Denver Branch of Socialist Workers Party

DN T-2 9/14/66

Re: ROBERTA DE LUXE

COLD

At 12:20 P.M., on January 6, 1966, a group of individuals, who had been escorted to the reception room of the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of

Investigation by a General Services Administration (GSA) building guard, were met by the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) and Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Denver FBI Office. The Denver FBI Office is located in the New Federal Building. This meeting took place in the reception room since the group refused an invitation by the SAC to meet in his office.

Included in the group was ROBERTA DE LUXE. A spokesman for the group identified it as representing the Denver Area Friends of SNCC. The spokesman said the group was protesting the recent slaying of SAMUEL YOUNGE, a Negro civil rights worker in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The group was told by the SAC that the FBI is an investigative agency which gives immediate, thorough attention to investigative matters within its jurisdiction, but it is not a protective agency and, consequently, does not have authority to furnish protection to anyone.

After the spokesman for the group had stated the purpose of the group's visit and after the SAC had explained the responsibilities of the FBI, the group was asked whether they had any additional business to transact. When they indicated they did not, they were requested to leave the reception room. Several members of the group did leave. Six individuals, however, refused to leave and began a sit-in. Consequently, they were escorted from the reception room and out of the New Federal Building by representatives of the U. S. Marshal's office and GSA guard personnel.

When the six individuals, including DE LUXE, re-entered the New Federal Building on January 6, 1966, they were arrested by representatives of the Denver Police Department on a local charge of disturbance. An additional charge of resisting an officer was subsequently lodged against ROBERTA DE LUXE, who threatened a city jail guard with a knitting needle at the time she was being booked at the Denver City Jail on January 6, 1966.

DN 100-8997

The six individuals were subsequently tried in Denver County Court and on May 4, 1966, the jury found each of them guilty of the disturbance charge. On May 6, 1966, the judge fined each of the six \$100.00. DE LUXE was acquitted of the resistance charge.

Special Agents, FBI

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Denver Area Friends of SNCC and
January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights

The Denver Area Friends of SNCC is currently headed by Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS. The only current activity on the part of this group consisted of the sponsorship of the play "The Dutchman" which was reported above. COH O

DN T-1 9/13/66

Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS was among the group of individuals who were arrested January 6, 1966, and convicted May 4, 1966, mentioned above under ROBERTA DE LUXE.

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

The Denver Area Friends of SNCC is controlled by its chairman, Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS. There are no other officers and membership, just a mailing list. Neither the CP nor the DBSWP dominates or controls the Denver Area Friends of SNCC.

DN T-2 9/21/66

A meeting of the Denver Area Friends of SNCC was held at the residence of BILL CROSBY, Organizer, DBSWP, on June 9, 1966. This meeting called itself the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. This new committee was organized within the Denver Area Friends of SNCC to give support to the defense of the six individuals arrested and charged with disturbance January 6, 1966, and who were subsequently sentenced on May 4, 1966. The chairman of this specific meeting held June 9, 1966, was HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr. NIER was one of the defense attorneys for the six individuals. NIER was chairman of the former Denver Chapter, FPCC. In addition to CROSBY, three other members of the DBSWP were in attendance at this meeting, at which time it was decided to ask people for direct contributions.

DN T-1 6/15/66

DN 100-8997

Dr. PHILIP W. PERDEW issued a mimeographed leaflet dated June 10, 1966, appealing for contributions for the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. Dr. PERDEW is a professor at the University of Denver and the father of JOHN PERDEW, a former SNCC field worker who was one of the individuals arrested January 6, 1966, and convicted May 4, 1966. colo

DN T-1 6/15/66

On August 5, 1966, Dr. PHILIP W. PERDEW furnished a financial statement concerning funds raised by the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. In this report he announced that \$845.45 had been raised from contributions and other methods. He reported that the money had been used for purchase of a transcript of the trial and other trials. He reported that the amount left over would be used as the case progressed into higher court. In view of the success of the solicitation for funds there was no further need for the continuation of the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights.

DN T-2 8/5/66



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Denver, Colorado
October 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent dated October 28, 1966, at Denver

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : *dwf*
SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: *mm*

Q
CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau, 8/1/66.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1966, no potential information was received concerning captioned matter.

No CP group has been reported active in this Division. The only known CP member is an elderly, unemployed Negro male at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

100-924950
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1 - Mobile
JTB:ljr
(4)

REC 30

B
100-442529-2002

OCT 31 1966

51 NOV

INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10

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Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 228 ~ Duplicate;
Page 234 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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X For this Page X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

ReBulet dated 4/27/66.

In the absence of any information within the Savannah Division regarding the captioned matter, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - Savannah

WPF/dkm
(5)

REC 30

100-442529-2003

OCT 31 1966

EX-104



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LITTLE ROCK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/26/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/26/66 - 10/4/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
<i>CIRAL</i>		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b6 b7C b7D

REFERENCES:

Little Rock let to Bureau dated 7/27/66;

Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 8/10/66 and Little Rock lets to Bureau dated 9/16/66 and 9/23/66 captioned "VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, IS - X;"

New York airtel to Bureau dated 8/17/66 captioned "COMINFIL SNCC;"

Little Rock let to Bureau dated 10/5/66 captioned "COMINFIL SNCC."

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~Classified by SP1-P-AC-30~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 3/5/87~~
252028

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, Group 1" since it contains information from sensitive sources such as [REDACTED] and NY 694-S*7 the unauthorized disclosure of which

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)		EX 101
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1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)		
1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)		
2 - MI, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)		
2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	ACTACV, ACSL, ONI, COL, SEC, SER, ...	<i>[Handwritten notes]</i>
Request Recd.	...	
Date Fwd.	DATE 11/14/66	
How Fwd.	...	
By	...	

COPIES DESTROYED *McC* *Ref. 92494D*
R209 DEC 30 1970

LR 100-3564

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

could endanger the national security and hamper future investigations of the CP, USA.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ LR T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

✓ LR T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LR T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LR 100-3506-283
LR 100-3506-291

✓ LR T-4

[REDACTED] (U)

[REDACTED] (U)

✓ LR T-5

[REDACTED] (U)

SA 100-7232
SA 100-7232

✓ LR T-6

[REDACTED] (U)

SA 100-7232

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "COMINFIL SNCC, IS - C."

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by 2/1/67.

-B*-

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
- 2 - MI, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
- 1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)

Report of:

SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN

Office: Little Rock

Date:

10/26/66

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Synopsis:

✓ VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, Field Worker for Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Arkansas stated that he and other representatives of SNCC made all-expense-paid trip to Russia and, while in Russia, was offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. ✓ CRUTCHFIELD reportedly no longer connected with SNCC as of 9/21/66. ✓ ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD, SNCC workers at Gould, Ark., gave McGehee, Ark., resident a copy of "Vietnam Courier" published in Hanoi. [Name of WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director of SNCC, on mailing list in possession of JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas.] 7/9 (U)

DETAILS:

Classified by ~~SPAG/EC~~ -P-
Declassify on: ~~DATE 3/5/87~~
252028

FBI/PA #	
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	
DATE	INITIALS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

GROUP
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

LR T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised on July 26, 1966, [redacted] reveals that VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, born [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, a student, departed Orly Airport, Paris, France, on June 2, 1966, for Moscow. (S) (U)

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A review of the records at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 20 West Broadway, New York City, on August 15, 1966, reflected that VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] a United States citizen, having Passport Number [redacted] departed John F. Kennedy International Airport, Queens, New York, on June 1, 1966, en route to Paris, France, via Pan American Airlines, Flight Number 118.

As of July 30, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, a field representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the only SNCC representative assigned to the Crittenden County, Arkansas, area. CRUTCHFIELD continues to maintain his residence in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and does not stay any length of time in Crittenden County. CRUTCHFIELD advised that he and other unknown representatives of SNCC had made an all-expense-paid trip to Russia. CRUTCHFIELD claimed that, while in Russia, he had been offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. CRUTCHFIELD's only comment as to what they did in Russia was that they "just looked around." CRUTCHFIELD did not elaborate on what kind of school he was offered a scholarship to attend in Russia.

LR T-2, 9/14/66

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD is no longer connected with the SNCC. He is reported to have left the State of Arkansas, and it is rumored that he may have gone to Mexico.

LR T-3, 9/21/66

On September 23, 1966, [redacted], McGehee, Arkansas, advised as follows:

[redacted] the Negro community at McGehee, Arkansas, and about ten or twelve times this year he has been visited by two Negroes [redacted] wanting him to call a "mass meeting" of the Negro population to discuss voter registration. Since he did not consider voter registration for Negroes in McGehee a problem, he has ignored their request.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In early September, 1966, these same two individuals [redacted] and again tried to get him to call a "mass meeting." They remained [redacted] during the entire day talking [redacted]. One of the subjects they discussed was the meaning of "black power." [redacted] one of them handed him a newspaper, asked him to read it, and told him he could get a copy of it for him every two weeks if he wanted it. The paper left by this individual is described as the "Vietnam Courier," Issue Number 69, dated July 28, 1966, self-described as an information weekly published at 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. This paper consists of nine pages, is printed in English, and consists of typical Communist and North Vietnamese propaganda concerning the war in Vietnam.

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On September 26, 1966, [redacted] supra, identified photographs of ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD as the two men who had been contacting him as mentioned above. He further identified CABLETON as the individual who gave him the copy of the "Vietnam Courier" mentioned above. ARKANSAS

There are only two paid SNCC field workers in the entire State of Arkansas and one of these individuals is ROBERT CABLETON who is located at Gould, Arkansas.

LR T-3, 9/20/66

On September 15, 1966, ROBERT WHITFIELD, Gould, Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Arkansas.

Although there are only two paid SNCC workers in the State of Arkansas, namely MYRTLE GLASCOE, Helena, Arkansas, and ROBERT CABLETON, Gould, Arkansas, several of the Caucasian SNCC Field Secretaries who were formerly on the SNCC payroll continue to maintain their interest in the organization and continue to consider themselves the Arkansas Project of the SNCC. One of these individuals is WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director, who is no longer officially connected with SNCC and was employed for a short time by the Opportunities Industrial Center but was recently dismissed from this employment and is now a student at Little Rock University. HANSEN formerly resided at [redacted]

LR T-3, 10/4/66.

~~SECRET~~

MRS. WILLIAM WILLIAM HANSEN
MRS. WILLIAM HANSEN

~~SECRET~~

On November 8, 1965, JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas, had in his possession a mailing list consisting of 15 typewritten pages of names and addresses. Included in this mailing list was the name of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HANSEN, [redacted] with a comment by their name "Sit-in, 11/62, wh. [redacted]"

LR T-4, 11/8/65

b6
b7C

JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its officers were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

LR T-5, 10/6/65

With respect to various CP mailing lists which JOHN STANFORD has compiled, or helped to compile, within the past few years, it is to be noted that these lists have contained several hundred names of individuals. It is believed the great majority of these individuals do not have knowledge their names are on this list, have not given their consent to have their names on this list, and, in all probability, would not agree with the aims and purposes of the CP. JOHN STANFORD was recently in possession of such a CP mailing list and commented the list includes certain law enforcement agencies.

LR T-5, 4/16/64

~~SECRET~~

LR 100-3564

As of January 7, 1960, JAMES E. JACKSON,
Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA,
identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National
Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

LR T-6, 1/7/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 26, 1966

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN
dated October 26, 1966, at Little
Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished
reliable information in the past.

- 6 -
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/26/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/17 - 24/66
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY jb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

EXHIBITS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED], Seattle, 7/29/66.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by February 1, 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report sent to New York because that office is origin in this case.

INFORMANTSIDENTITY OF SOURCE

SE T-1 is [REDACTED]

LOCATION

APPROVED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-44259-2005 REC 11 4 OCT 31 1966 EX-108
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG) 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG) 1 - INTC Group, Ft. Lawton, Seattle (REG) 1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington (REG) 1 - New York (100-153735) (REG) (INFO) 3 - Seattle (100-27267)	

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
[REDACTED], CRD, RAODATE FORW: 11/3/66
BY: [Signature]
[Signature]

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56 NOV 4 1966 101

SE 100-27267

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

LOCATION

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ SE T-2 is		
✓ SE T-3 is		
✓ SE T-4 is		
✓ SE T-5 is		
✓ SE T-6 is		
✓ SE T-7 is		
✓ SE T-8 is		
✓ SE T-9 is		
✓ SE T-10 is		
✓ SE T-11 is		

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-11, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise the future effectiveness thereof, and thereby adversely affect the national security.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Washington (REG)
1 - OSI, Mc Chord Air Force Base, Washington (REG)

b6
b7C

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: October 26, 1966

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File No.: 100-27267

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ On 8/19/66, HILDUR JO HUGHES, alternate delegate to CP National Convention, New York City, June of 1966, reported on convention at CP Section meeting, Seattle. ✓ She stated it is "Our job to bring class consciousness to the front; organize the unorganized; and work for Negro-white unity." ✓ She distributed national office communication dated 7/25/66 which was captioned, "The Primaries: A Political Change" which contained an analysis of Negro successes in recent primary elections. At another Section meeting, one CP member said some Negroes favor smashing existing unions and re-building them, but he believes labor history should be taught to Negroes and Negro history to labor. At another CP meeting, a member said YPEL in Seattle area has Negro majority in membership, but DCA has Negro minority.

- P* -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. COMMUNIST PARTY, (CP) USA

(1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP I~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

SE 100-27267

SI On August 19, 1966, an enlarged CP South Central Section meeting was held at Seattle, Washington. The principle business was to hear reports on the National CP Convention held at New York City in June of 1966. Among those speaking was HILDUR JO HUGHES, who paid her own way and attended the national convention as an alternate delegate. She stated it is "Our job to bring class consciousness to the front; to organize the unorganized; and work for Negro - white unity." She added there should be a less patronizing air of white toward Negro comrades.

SE T-1 (9/20/66)

HILDUR JO HUGHES distributed to those present at the above meeting a document containing information emanating from the CP National Office captioned "The Primaries: A Political Change". Portions of this document were reproduced and a copy is attached.

SE T-2 (8/26/66)

THE PRIMARIES: A POLITICAL CHANGE

A limited analysis of the recent primaries shows a new stage in the political thinking and actions of the people in all parts of the country as demonstrated by the election victories and high votes for peace and freedom candidates. This is of such magnitude and importance that we - together with all other peace advocates and participants in the Negro freedom movement must reexamine our assessments and activities so that greater results are achieved in November as the groundwork is laid for more decisive victories in 1968.

The victories of Negro candidates and the new role of the Negro voter in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina and throughout the South - and in all parts of the country is quickly creating a new political situation. This is indicated by the election of a Negro sheriff in Alabama and the defeat of Congressman Howard Smith and the Byrd machine in Virginia, by the election of a Negro woman lawyer to the State Senate of Texas, and the re-election of Julian Bond in Georgia, and the role of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The fact that 54 Negro candidates entered the Alabama primaries, that 24 came through the primaries, and that 200,000 Negroes voted out of 235,000 registered indicates the mass character of the voting campaign in defiance of the White Citizens Council and KKK terror and violence, and of every form of intimidation. The election of Negro candidates to state legislatures in the South - and in increasing numbers in the North and West is part of the picture. The Julian Bond election and campaign is an important mass event which combines the Negro Freedom with the struggle for Peace and an end to the war in Vietnam.

(The above is from a national office communication of 7/25/66).

SE 100-27267

- (2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On August 17, 1966, a meeting of the North Central CP Section membership was held at 6717 Sycamore Northwest, Seattle, Washington. Among those present was CHUCK LEGG, a CP member, who stated in effect some Negroes favor smashing the existing unions and then re-building them. LEGG said he believes it is necessary to teach labor history to Negroes and to teach Negro history to labor.

SE T-3 (8/31/66)

Another source at the above-mentioned meeting reported JO HUGHES, a CP member, stated she had confidence a mass Party can be built and recruiting can take place among the Negro people, trade unions, and the like.

SE T-4 (9/12/66)

On August 19, 1966, at a meeting of the South Central CP Section, held at LONNIE HEALEY's home, [redacted] HEALEY reported on her trip to New York to attend the National CP Convention. In addition to her comments on the convention, she said she had been invited to attend a tribal meeting of the Yakima Indians on August 20 and 21, 1966.

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b7c

SE T-2 (8/26/66)
SE T-5 (8/26/66)

SE 100-27267

On September 13, 1966, a meeting of the White Center CP Club was held in Seattle. In attendance was CP member LONNIE HEALY, who stated she had received an invitation to attend the Northwest Conference of Northwest Indian Tribes and Supporting Non-Indian Organizations, scheduled to be held at Yakima, Washington, during the latter part of September, 1966.

SE T-6 (9/15/66)

With regard to CP clubs outside the immediate Seattle area, a joint meeting of the Downtown and Trade Union CP Clubs, of Tacoma, Washington, was held in that city on June 8, 1966. MARY SUTHERLAND, CP member and wife of MILFORD SUTHERLAND, who is the Northwest District CP (NWDCP) Organizational Secretary, stated the peace groups should see to the linking of themselves to the struggle of the working class, the trade union movement, and the Negro movement. CP member NORMA RADER said that she was in favor of a six-months plan of hard work, especially in the Negro ghetto areas. She proposed finding the areas having the most unemployed Negroes and the areas most suitable for the recruiting of Negroes into the CP.

SE T-7 (6/15/66)

SE T-8 (6/15/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

✓ The DCA are characterized in the Appendix Section.

On July 10, 1966, CP members PATTI RABBITT and MARION "HONEYBEE" WHEELER, were present at a meeting of the King County CP Youth Club (KCYC) at Seattle. They both talked regarding their attendance recently at the National Conventions of the DCA and of the CP. They stated the main topic discussed at the DCA Convention was the concept of "black power". It was decided white people should work with whites in the white communities and black people in the black communities. This is because people can best communicate with people of a somewhat common background. A white person has difficulty communicating with a black person because he really does not understand the racial problem.

SE T-9 (8/5/66)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club held in Seattle July 27, 1966, CP members HENRY HUFF and WILL PARRY spoke of the problem of keeping the Negro-White membership in the DCA at the proportion of 50%. They stated the head of the organization nationally is a Watts man and another officer is from a militant Chicago group. Both stressed the Party is with the Negro all the way. In a discussion of "black power" HUFF quoted GUS HALL's statement of about seven years ago to the effect that wherever there is a majority of Negroes, they should be the governing power; and the CP will back them up all the way. PARRY added even when there is a minority, "We will try to get them into power".

SE T-10 (8/10/66)

Another source reported further concerning the above meeting and said PARRY stated the Negroes have joined the DCA in such large numbers, that they far outnumber the whites.

SE T-11 (8/10/66)

On August 23, 1966, a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club was held in Seattle. Among the CP members present was HELEN "DOOD" HUFF, CP member, who commented on the last CP Section meeting she went to, which was attended by several CP youth representatives who were present to report on the activities of the DCA and the Young Political Explorer's League (YPEL). She said in the Seattle area the YPEL has a Negro majority in its membership, whereas the DCA has a Negro minority.

SE T-3 (8/23/66)

The YPEL is characterized in the Appendix Section.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The August, 1966, issue of the "NAACP Tacoma Branch Newsletter", Tacoma, Washington, carried an item concerning the DCA at Tacoma. The source of the material in the item is not known. Reproduction of portions of this "Newsletter" is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA-100-27267

N A A C P

TACOMA BRANCH NEWSLETTER

Frank Morris, President

AUGUST 1966

Cora Dixon, Editor

BEWARE OF W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB

It has come to our attention that some people are trying to organize Negro youth into a W.E.B. DuBois Club here in Tacoma. They are attempting to organize around issues that involve civil rights. It is the responsibility of our Branch and every Branch member to warn every young person that the W.E.B. DuBois clubs have been found to be under the control of the Communist Party. The DuBois clubs are on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the United States Government by unconstitutional means.

W.E.B. DuBois was a founder of the NAACP and one of the greatest Negro Americans. The use of his name cannot hide the fact of a communist front organization. Our Branch must warn and urge young people not to become involved in the DuBois clubs.

APPENDIX

-1- SEATTLE CHAPTER AT LARGE -
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26 - 27, 1963, a conference of CP members, including national CP functionaries, was held in Chicago, Illinois, to set in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These members were told that it would be reasonable to assume that young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP

A second source advised the founding convention for the new youth organization was held on June 19 - 21, 1964, at San Francisco, California, at which time the name "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA" (DCA) was adopted. Approximately five hundred delegates from various parts of the United States attended this convention.

A third source advised in June, 1964, that KAE NORTON, MICHAEL RUBICZ, CAROLYN BURDICK, J. C. BURDICK, and STEPHEN RUBICZ, who were members of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle, Washington, at that time, attended the above founding convention. A fourth source advised in January, 1965, that at a meeting of the King County CP Youth Club held in Seattle on December 16, 1964, it was decided conditions were different in Seattle than elsewhere and it would take some time before a DCA club would be formed in Seattle,

A fifth source furnished a copy of a report of the State Board of the Northwest District, CPUSA, entitled "Perspectives For The Work Of The Party For The Coming Year", prepared for discussion at the October, 1965, meeting of the District Committee, Northwest District, CPUSA. This document contained a section entitled "For A Breakthrough To A New Level Of Statewide Youth Activity" which stated a CP youth commission should be re-constituted and among its work, "it should assure the formation of Du Bois Clubs in the major cities."

A sixth source furnished in June, 1966, a document in the form of a "call for a Washington State DuBois Club Organizing Conference" on June 4, 1966, which stated "We are calling this conference because we feel it is important that Du Bois Clubs be formed in Washington (State) this summer". This sixth source stated this organizing conference was held in Seattle on June 4, 1966, and the chapter was formed and named "Seattle Chapter At Large of W. E.B. DU BOIS Clubs of America". A total membership of five persons was registered including MICHAEL RUBICZ, PATRICIA RABBITT and MARION WHEELER. MARION WHEELER acted as Chairman of this conference and MICHAEL

-2-

APPENDIX

RUBICZ and PATRICIA RABBITT were chosen as Temporary Chairman and Treasurer, respectively, of this chapter. During this organizing conference, the DCA was described as a multi-purpose organization to deal with problems of civil rights, peace, and freedom. The Seattle Chapter will concentrate on school integration activities in the Seattle area. This source stated that the Seattle Chapter has no headquarters or an official publication and no formal membership dues have been established although membership registration fees of one dollar per person per year were initiated by the Seattle Chapter.

The sixth source also advised that a meeting of the Seattle Chapter At Large of DCA was held in Seattle on June 8, 1966, at which plans were discussed for the possibility of sending delegates from this DCA Chapter to the national convention of the DCA being held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 17 - 19, 1966.

On June 1, 1966, the fifth source advised that MICHAEL RUBICZ, PATRICIA RABBITT, MARION WHEELER, were in attendance at the Northwest District CPUSA, convention held in Seattle on May 28 - 30, 1966, and were selected as delegates from that district to the National CP convention in June, 1966.

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source stated REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, had said on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington, and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated the youths had chosen the name of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth source advised MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

The fourth source advised on March 14, 1966, the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
October 26, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character : INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference : Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above,
at Seattle, Washington

b6
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/21-26/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF	TYPED BY paw
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

St. Louis report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, dated 7/29/66.

STATUS:

- P* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Will furnish a report by 2/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM) 2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM) 1 - 113th INTC Group Hdqrs., Chicago (RM) 1 - Region III, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM) 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)		100-442529-2006	REC 40
		(RM) 1 OCT 31 1966	EX 101
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY.....	AGENCY: ACSE, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.:	<i>[Stamp: INT. SEC.]</i>	
REQUEST RECD.....	REQUEST: SD, CRD, RAO		
DATE FWD.....	DATE FORW: 11/8/66		
HOW FWD.....	HOW FORW: RLS		
BY.....	BY: [Signature]		

57 NOV 15 1966

SL 100-19352

to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1 through SL T-8.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
✓ SL T-1 is []	[] []
✓ SL T-2 is []	[]
✓ SL T-3 is []	[]
✓ SL T-4 is []	[]
✓ SL T-5 is []	[]
✓ SL T-6 is []	[]
✓ SL T-7 is []	[]
✓ SL T-8 is []	[] []

b3
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - 113th INTC Group Headquarters, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region III, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF
Date: October 28, 1966

Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File No.: 100-19352

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ^{ST.} HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, urged that "peace" organizations include civil rights activities in their programs. Local CP leader decried use of phrase "black power" and failure of CP to avert usage; hope to use it to emphasize necessity for Negro to register and vote. New program drafted by local CP calls for accelerated work in Negro organizations. St. Louis Branch, Socialist Workers Party, sponsored speech by African FRANZ J. TAYLOR; of "Alexander Defense Committee", who spoke September, 1966, St. Louis, Mo., against Apartheid.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

In early July, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP; asserted the CP has achieved some success in getting civil rights groups to include peace in Vietnam as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SL 100-19352

part of the fight for Negro freedom. He further said the next step will be to get the various peace groups to include the civil rights fight as part of their programs for peace. WALKER commented this will be a much more difficult step, adding that he has commenced to work in this direction in St. Louis within a local peace group.

(SL T-1 July 18, 1966)

At a meeting of the State Committee, CP, July 10, 1966, plans were made to schedule the second phase of a CP State Convention later in the month. The first phase of the convention had been held in early June, 1966, at St. Louis, Missouri. WALKER said there must be a discussion of "masswork", that is, how CP members can become involved in outside organizations and influence their activities. He said there should be a detailed discussion on how organizations directed towards civil rights and peace can be united. WALKER observed it is very important that the CP have members in mass organizations who are in a position to influence decisions made when important issues arise. He pointed out that had there been enough CP members active in the civil rights movements to give direction, the phrase "black power" would never have been coined. However, the CP on a national basis was not sufficiently entrenched in the civil rights movement and the phrase "black power" is now a reality. WALKER said this matter was discussed at the National CP Convention in late June, 1966, and it was agreed this is undesirable. In view of its wide-spread use, the CP, however, cannot isolate itself by continued opposition and the best thing to do is use it properly. WALKER further said that the young people at the National CP Convention were inclined to approve this phrase because they feel it will move more Negroes and arouse pride in themselves. However, most of the people at the convention disagreed because they realize the phrase may be used for improper purposes and not to further interest in the civil rights movements.

The State Committee discussed various facets of this problem and finally agreed the phrase should be used to express the necessity for the Negro to register and vote and thereby

SL 100-19352

use "black power" to elect desirable candidates for public office. It was further agreed that CP members should explain the correct meaning of "black power" so it is not used incorrectly.

(SL T-2 July 14, 1966)

At the State CP Convention, July 24, 1966, there was a preliminary discussion of a proposed outline for action by the local CP organization. LORETTA WAXMAN, veteran CP member, urged that steps be taken to promote educational integration. She complained that integration is not complete in the St. Louis school system; that busing has failed and new schools are only being built in Negro neighborhoods. She said the CP should call for the establishment of huge campus-style educational complexes which would afford a high level of educational opportunity. This would also serve as a method of fully integrating Negro and white youths.

(SL T-3 August 5, 1966)

In mid-August, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER asserted he has been very busy with a local "peace group", trying to find out how key individuals feel about connecting the peace movement with the fight for civil rights.

(SL T-1 August 31, 1966)

A meeting of The St. Louis Citizens for Peace in Vietnam (SLCPV) met on August 20, 1966. A small group of individuals were present, including HERSHEL J. WALKER and another CP member. The purpose of the meeting was to search for ideas which would forcefully bring to the consciences of people the urgency of stopping the War in Vietnam and concentrate on developing better housing for the masses. There was some discussion of conducting daily picket lines in the St. Louis area with the participants wearing black. No specific conclusions were reached at this meeting.

SLCPV is an organization composed of individuals from various groups in the St. Louis, Missouri, area, who have banded together to work for peace in Vietnam.

(SL T-4 August 22, 1966)

SL 100-19352

At a CP meeting on September 11, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER complained that "nothing much" is being done in the interests of peace in the St. Louis area at the present time. He said unless there is some drastic change it does not appear there will be any action in the near future. He then observed until the peace movement is merged with the civil rights movement it will make little progress in the Negro community.

(SL T-5 September 13, 1966)

CP members have complained that WALKER is spending too much time in the peace movement and neglecting his CP duties as Chairman of the Missouri District.

(SL T-6 September 12, 1966)

A new program is being drafted for action by the local CP organization. It calls for accelerated activity by CP members in Negro organizations.

(SL T-7 September 27, 1966)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Socialist Workers Party

RICHARD E. ^{SL}CLARKE, Organizer, St. Louis Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), mailed out invitations to a speech by FRANZ J. T. LEE at Trinity Evangelical Church, Educational Building, Sunday, September 18, 1966. The church is located at 600 North Euclid Avenue. CLARKE addressed these communications on letterhead of the "Alexander Defense Committee", which also includes the statement "aiding victims of oppression in South Africa". Headquarters are at 873 Broadway, New York, New York. The invitation by CLARKE asserted that LEE spoke at the United Nations "before the Special Committee on Apartheid".

CLARKE enclosed a biography of LEE which states he was born of poor colored parents in Africa in 1938 and participated at Cape Town in the "liberation movement". In

SL 100-19352

1961 he joined a newly formed "African Peoples Democratic Union of Southern Africa", described as "a political party committed to a program of full democratic rights for all citizens and radical land reform". The brochure further says that LEE became acquainted with Dr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER and the ten other young men and women who were later sentenced along with Dr. ALEXANDER to prison terms ranging from five to ten years for their opposition to Apartheid. In 1963, LEE traveled to West Germany, where he organized "the Alexander Defense Committee" and became its Executive Secretary. The brochure further states that in 1965 LEE became European Representative of the "African Peoples Democratic Union of Southern Africa" and is currently studying at the University of Frankfurt. He has lectured before audiences in Germany, France, Greece and England. This brochure is issued by the Alexander Defense Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

(SL T-8 September 14, 1966)

At a meeting of the St. Louis Branch, SWP, during August, 1966, CLARKE distributed biographical sketches of FRANZ J. T. LEE to other members and said he planned to have a public meeting in St. Louis which would feature LEE as a speaker. He further said he was working with a certain group in St. Louis interested in South African affairs and he hoped to have them assist in sponsoring the meeting.

(SL T-8 August 24, 1966)

The meeting featuring LEE as principal speaker was held as scheduled, September 18, 1966. Approximately 100 persons attended, most of whom were from the "St. Louis Committee on Africa". Many of those present appeared to be students. LEE spoke against Apartheid.

(SL T-8 September 21, 1966)

✓ The St. Louis Branch, SWP, is characterized in the attached appendix.

SL 100-19352

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information was developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1A-P-P-E-N-D-I-XSOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS BRANCH

In October, 1960, a source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized in 1938 and has functioned continuously since that time as an affiliate of the National SWP. Its aims and purposes are the same as the National SWP.

In May, 1966, another source stated that the St. Louis Branch SWP is still functioning as an affiliate of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

St. Louis, Missouri

October 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, dated October 28, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/21/66 - 10/26/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN	TYPED BY deb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 7/29/66, at Salt Lake City

- P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

SALT LAKE CITY

11/3/66

RLS

*Unable to locate
T-4 in details. Advice.
Expedite dissemination being
held in abeyance.*

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (REG. AM) 1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.) 1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.) 1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.) 1 - New York (Info) (REG.) 2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)		100-442529-2007	REC-8
		NOV 1 1966	EX-103
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACI, OSI, [REDACTED]	<i>[Handwritten signatures and stamps]</i>	
Request Recd.	[REDACTED]		
Date Fwd.	<i>11/14/66</i>		
How Fwd.	<i>RLS</i>		
By	<i>[Signature]</i>		

1cc rpt 724 940

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

✓ SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] [redacted]
✓ SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of UDA HANSON, WAYNE HOLLEY, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, MARCUS PARR and ROBERT ARCHULETA
✓ SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] ...
SU T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]

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LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by
February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base,
Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Date: 10/28/66

Office: Salt Lake City, Utah

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ⁵¹UDA HANSON, a reported Communist Party (CP) member, made inquiry of the interest of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) members in a picnic at the home of WAYNE HOLLEY, a reported CP member. JOSEPH R. ⁵¹DI SANTI, a reported CP member, has shown an interest in the NAACP and the NAACP Credit Union. MARCUS ⁵¹PARR, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and ROBERT ⁵¹ARCHULETA, all of whom are reported CP members, attended a NAACP picnic. ARCHULETA and DI SANTI are members of the NAACP.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Early in July, 1966, UDA HANSON made inquiries to determine whether any of the members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) would be interested in attending a picnic sponsored by the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC), which would be held on July 17, 1966, at the residence of WAYNE HOLLEY, Mapleton, Utah.

(SU T-1, 7/13/66)

UDA HANSON in July, 1963, was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah and WAYNE HOLLEY in July, 1963, was the chairman of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

✓ A characterization of the PAFUC is included in the appendix hereto.

In the early part of August, 1966, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI made inquiry of [redacted] Salt Lake City, with respect to a loan for his daughter.

b7D

(SU T-1, 8/15/66)

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, in July, 1963, was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

SU 100-9845

In the latter part of August, 1966, DI SANTI contacted [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah, in order to determine whether a loan for his son-in-law had been approved. He was advised that the loan had been approved and a check would be delivered to DI SANTI.

(SU T-1, 9/1/66)

On September 14, 1966, DI SANTI made inquiry of a member of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, with respect to a NAACP picnic which was to be held in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, September 15, 1966.

(SU T-1, 9/19/66)

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The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held a picnic in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, on the evening of September 15, 1966. Among those present were MARCUS PARR, ROBERT ARCHULETA and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI.

(SU T-4, 9/20/66)

(SU T-3, 9/21/66)

In July, 1963, ROBERT ARCHULETA was the secretary-treasurer of the CP of Utah, and at the same time, MARCUS PARR was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

In the latter part of September, 1966, DI SANTI contacted [redacted] in order to make inquiry with respect to withdrawing some of his money.

(SU T-1, 10/7/66)

There are now about 375 members of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of the NAACP. The principal interest of the branch continues to be to cause the acceptance of

Negroes in all areas of the State of Utah for housing purposes. There have been no demonstrations by this group during the past three months and none are presently planned. It is anticipated, however, that demonstrations will be used by the NAACP in Salt Lake City during the coming session of the Utah State Legislature beginning in January, 1967, in the event it appears that the legislature will not easily pass a law pertaining to open housing for Negroes and other minorities. These demonstrations will be given consideration in spite of the fact that the NAACP in Salt Lake City has during the recent past avoided the use of demonstrations because of the bad name that demonstrations have received as a result of the anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the United States.

The office of the NAACP in Salt Lake City continues to be aware of the dangers of communism to the civil rights movement although there has been no specific mention of this danger during the past three months. No specific steps have been taken by the organization to challenge members who might be suspected of being CP members.

Mrs. MIGNON ~~X~~ RICHMOND, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] continues to be the acting president but new elections will be held in the near future. She is well aware that communists have in the past tried to use the NAACP. It is not considered that any suspected members of the CP in Utah are at the present time in a position to materially influence the activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Among the current members of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, are the following:

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b7c

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Membership expires September 30, 1967;

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Membership expires August 31, 1967.

(SU T-1, 10/21/66)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

~~FREDRICK LEE HEUSER~~, admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that the Public Affairs Forum Of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah.

A source in July, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1966, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah

October 28, 1966

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
 IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon
 Paxman, dated October 28, 1966,
 at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

Date 11/8/66

To: (100-442529)

☒ Director (REG. AM)

FILE # 100-9845

Att.: _____

☐ SAC _____ Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
☐ ASAC _____ IN RACIAL MATTERS;
☐ Supv. _____ IS - C
☐ Agent _____
☐ SE _____
☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline _____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials _____
☐ File	to _____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	

Rerep SA W, RULON PAXMAN, dated 10/28/66 at Salt Lake City.

The sources on page 3, paragraph three, should be SU T-4, 9/20/66; SU T-3, 9/21/66, instead of set out. Salt Lake City copies have been

WRP:mhe

SAC _____

☒ See reverse side Office SU

1 - New York (REG. AM)

corrected. Bureau and New York are requested to correct their copies.

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

Nov 10 5 18 PM '66

12 11 10 11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 7/28/66, Boston.

During the period from 7/28/66 to 10/28/66, Boston has received no information concerning captioned matter. Therefore no report is being submitted.

LEAD

BOSTON AT BOSTON

Will follow and report the activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by 2/1/67.

100-442529-2008
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Boston
JFN:lc
(5)

REC 54

100-442529-2008

EX-109

5 NOV 1 1966

51 NOV 4 1966

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 10/31/66

Re New Haven letter to Bureau 7/29/66.

During the period August 1, 1966, through October 30, 1966, no information has been received by the New Haven Office in connection with captioned matter.

In view of the above, no report in this matter is being submitted; however, New Haven will continue to remain alert for any indication of attempts by Communist groups to influence, infiltrate, or control civil rights organizations, and civil rights activities and racial incidents.

Upon receipt of pertinent information, the Bureau will be promptly advised, pursuant to existing Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (info) (RM)
1 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - New Haven
WCH:md
(5)

REC-69

EX-101

NOV 1 1966

100-442529-2009

51 NOV 4 1966
101

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE 11/1/66

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau 7/29/66.

Period: 8/1/66 - 10/31/66

No information has been received during this period reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-Charlotte (100-10028)
GHC:ajh
(5)

EX-110

REC-21

100-442529-2010

NOV 2 1966



62 NOV 2 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter to the Director, dated
July 19, 1966.

No data pertaining to instant matter has been
developed within this division during the period July 19,
1966, to date.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Louisville

GWH/mjr
(4)

REC 53

100-442529-2011

EX-108

16 NOV 2 1966

7369
51 NOV 10 1966
1125

EX-108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/18-24/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY LEWIS H. JOHNSON	TYPED BY drc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: *SF*
HN, LA, NY, PD, SE, SD
11/16/66
Only w/c
see attached 0-17.

Report of SA LEO A. SCHON at San Francisco 8/2/66.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco Division as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13 if disclosed could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529)(RM) 1-NISO, 12th ND, San Francisco (RM) 2-G-2, 6th Army (RM) 1-OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM) 1-Honolulu (INFO)(RM) 100-6356 1-Los Angeles (100-66078)(RM) 1-New York (100-153735)(INFO)(RM) 1-Portland (INFO)(RM) 100-10580 COPIES CONTINUED ON COVER PAGE B Dissemination Record of Attached Report		100-442529-2012 REC 30 EX-113 16 NOV 2 1966	
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
By			

Notations
[Stamp: NOV 2 1966]
[Stamp: DEC 5 1966]
[Stamp: 100-442529-2012]

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

The Special Agents of the FBI who observed the demonstration of the PLP in San Francisco on 9/28/66 are FRANCIS T. DAVIS and HARRY K. WINECOFF.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

✓ SF T-1 is

157-400-856

✓ SF T-2 is

157-400-600

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ SF T-3 is

Documentation of PERRY
CARVER
Documentation of PHIL DAVIS

✓ SF T-4 is

✓ SF T-5 is

Documentation of RICHARD
THOMAS
Documentation of JUANITA
WHEELER

✓ SF T-6 is

157-400-857

✓ SF T-7 is

157-400

COPIES CONTINUED FROM COVER PAGE A

1-Seattle (INFO)(RM) 100-27267
1-San Diego (INFO)(RM) 100-13295
3-San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

Identity of Source

✓ SF T-8 is

✓ SF T-9 is

✓ SF T-10 is

NOT USED

✓ SF T-11 is

✓ SF T-12 is

✓ SF T-13 is

✓ SF T-14 is

File Where Located

157-400

"

~~---~~

"

"

Activities of SACORE and
SANAAFACP
Position of JAMES FORSYTH
in SACORE

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, 12th Naval District, San Francisco (RM)
2-G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1-OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: LEWIS H. JOHNSON
Date: 10/28/66

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In July 1966 ROSCOE PROCTOR of the National Committee CP, USA, gave a report to CP members of the activities of the National Convention CP and outlined CP position on minorities and civil rights. ✓ East Bay CP Industrial Club held meetings in June 1966 to lay plans and strategy of getting Negroes admitted into the Iron Workers Union. ✓ Members of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco held a meeting in August 1966 to collect money and give assistance to jailed demonstrators sentenced for Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-ins of 1964. ✓ Members of CP of Northern California Negro Commission held meetings in August 1966 on black nationalism to influence people in minority, civil rights and political groups. ✓ The PLP on 9/28/66 demonstrated in San Francisco against use of National Guard to quell San Francisco racial riots. ✓ Meetings of the Committee for Lowndes County held in Berkeley, California, to raise funds and give assistance to Lowndes County in their racial problems, this committee being controlled by SWP and YSA members. ✓ CP strategy and proposed plan of action during San Francisco racial riots of 9/27-29/66 set out. ✓ CP member is chairman of SACCORE.

-P*-

DETAILSI. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries

A meeting of the CP was held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, on July 24, 1966. At this meeting ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, gave a report on the National Convention of the CP, USA, to CP members in the Northern District CP of California. PROCTOR reported on the program of the CP concerning minorities, civil rights, and the Negro question. PROCTOR reported that the CP favors self-defense by Negroes when attacked. He also reported that the Negroes must have an alliance with labor. He also stated that there must be "racism" not only in the normal day-to-day living but also within the CP. He reported that years ago "we used the term" white chauvinism but now the term is "racism." PROCTOR stated Negroes must build a political power bloc if further advances are to be made for the Negro people.

SF T-1, July 24, 1966

SF T-2, August 10, 1966

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held at 2718 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California, on June 27, 1966. At this meeting there were present two members from the youth club of the CP of Northern California, namely, PERRY CARVER and PHIL DAVIS. The chairman of this meeting was LLOYD VANDEVER who stated that the primary subject for discussion was a report from the two members of the youth club who were members of the Iron Workers Union. VANDEIVER called upon PERRY CARVER to make a report upon progress being made to integrate the Iron Workers Union. CARVER stated that it was necessary for Negroes to penetrate the Iron Workers Union and get as many Negroes into the union as possible under the

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

program of the CP being the vanguard in Negro movements. CARVER reported that the Federal Government has established an apprenticeship program under which the Government will pay the employee half of the base salary as an iron worker under the apprenticeship program. However, he charged that the Federal Government did not know that it was being "hoodwinked" out of several thousand dollars especially in their contracts with employers which stated that there would be no discrimination because of race, creed, color, and so forth. He charged that some of the building trade unions have come up with an aptitude test which does not pertain to the building trades. He charged that the aptitude test used in the Iron Workers Union did not pertain to the work that an iron worker has to do and the aptitude test is only a gimmick to keep the Negroes out of the union. CARVER did state that the employers are ignorant of the fact that this aptitude test is being used by the Iron Workers Union, however, it is necessary for the Negroes and the CP to attempt to remove from the executive board of the Iron Workers Union individuals who are keeping the Negroes out of the union.

PHIL DAVIS continued the discussion started by CARVER and elaborated upon the aptitude test. His discussion concerned the mathematical problems that were given to Negroes and how they were tested in repairing refrigerators, TVs, radios and other electrical appliances which had nothing to do with the work of a member of the Iron Workers Union. DAVIS reported that there would be a legal contest in the courts of this aptitude test which had nothing to do with the work of an iron worker and it was necessary for the CP to finance and support a legal contest in the courts to show discrimination against the Negroes in the Iron Workers Union.

SF T-3, June 27, 1966

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco was held August 10, 1966, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco. At this meeting the proposal was made that the Fillmore Club collect money for the youths who were at that time incarcerated in the San Francisco County Jail serving sentences for convictions on a racial demonstration held in 1964 at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. There was also a discussion at this meeting about racial demonstrations in Eastern cities. It was the feeling of those present that in the very near future the United States will undergo a major change in areas of racial discontent and that certain housing improvements for minorities would result. It was

felt that the CP should attempt to further infiltrate these demonstrating groups, and attempt to bring understanding to those minorities that the CP is willing to help them as much as possible. JUANITA WHEELER, a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California, asked for members of the Fillmore CP Club to accompany her to San Bruno, Jail #1 of the San Francisco County Jail, to visit the young people who were incarcerated and to furnish them with money to buy necessities which might be needed while they were incarcerated.

SF T-4, August 29, 1966

3. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions of national leaders and other functionaries

b6
b7C

JUANITA WHEELER called a meeting of Negro people at her residence, [redacted] on August 1, 1966. JUANITA WHEELER is an employee of the "People's World" newspaper and a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist publication.

JUANITA WHEELER requested CP member RICHARD THOMAS to call this meeting of young Negroes who were interested in or belong to political action groups and civil rights groups. JUANITA WHEELER was concerned that there were so few Negroes in the current civil rights activities in San Francisco and that civil rights agitation in San Francisco at that time was at a standstill. JUANITA WHEELER desired that the Negroes should do more to improve their condition, especially in the Hunters Point and Bayview districts. There was a discussion concerning the black nationalist groups such as the Afro-American society going into the ghettos and infiltrating student

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programs in the schools. There was a discussion that the Negroes must take a militant stand against the white people if they were to accomplish their aims for civil rights, housing, jobs, and equal status in the community. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS, who led the discussion along with JUANITA WHEELER, revealed to those present that he was a member of the CP.

SF T-5, August 1, 1966

A second meeting was held at the instigation of JUANITA WHEELER on August 9, 1966, at [redacted]

[redacted] This meeting consisted of a debate on the subject of black nationalism vs. black power. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS told those present if he was given an ultimatum by the CP to choose between black nationalism and Marxism he would take the position of black nationalism. Others present at the meeting stated that the CP position on Marxism is the only true way to solve the race problem in the United States. There was controversy between those present on the subject of black nationalism and Marxism and some present stated that the black nationalists in the United States are hypocrites and liars. The final conclusion among those present was that the CP position on the Negro question was proper and Marxism was the only method open to the Negroes for their liberation.

SF T-5, August 9, 1966

The Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) on September 28, 1966, staged a demonstration at 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, which attracted approximately 60 people. This was a demonstration during the San Francisco racial riots which occurred between September 27 and September 29, 1966. Speakers at this corner rally tied the San Francisco racial disturbances with a general attack on United States policies in Vietnam, the war on poverty, the lack of welfare benefits, and a protest against the use of the National Guard to quell the riots in San Francisco. Those present were urged to picket the National Guard Armory, 14th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, to protest the use of the National Guard to stem the riots in San Francisco. Pickets then moved from 16th and Army Street to the National Guard and from there to the San Francisco City Hall and Civic Center to picket a meeting scheduled by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors who were then in a discussion concerning the cause of the racial disturbances in San Francisco triggered by the killing of MATTHEW JOHNSON, a 16-year old boy by a San Francisco police officer. The pickets of PLP carried signs stating "JOE don't

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

ST ST ST
Have To Go to Vietnam" and "Take the Guns Away from the Cops." The group was addressed by ERIC JOHNSON, JOHN ROSS, JAY FRANK, LARRY MC COY, and CHRIS RAISNER, all members of the PLP of the Bay Area. Special Agents of the FBI observed these individuals at the meeting urging those present to protest police brutality and the use of the National Guard to stem the riots.

SF T-6, September 28, 1966

✓ A characterization of the BAPLP is contained in the appendix.

CALL
A business meeting of the Lowndes County Committee, Berkeley chapter, was held September 6, 1966. At this meeting were present DAVID WARREN of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), RICHARD AOKIE of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), BILL PERDUE of the SWP and YSA, and ROGER FILENE of the YSA. The chairman of the meeting was DAVID WARREN and he announced that the prime reason for the meeting was to secure a financial report on funds that were to be made available for Lowndes County, Alabama.

SF T-14, September 3, 1966

A second meeting of the Lowndes County Committee was held on September 13, 1966, for the purpose of raising funds to be sent to the individuals fighting for civil rights in Lowndes County, Alabama. It was reported that \$550 had been sent to civil rights workers in Lowndes County which had been raised by the Berkeley chapter.

SF T-14, September 14, 1966

The Lowndes County Freedom Organization, also known as the Black Panther Party, was originated in Berkeley, California, by a group of 25 to 30 individuals on July 18, 1966. On this date a meeting was arranged by DAVID WARREN of the YSA and BRIAN SHANNON of the SWP. At this meeting WARREN spoke about the economic, political and social conditions in Lowndes County, Alabama. WARREN stated that a group called the Lowndes County Freedom Party was attempting to seize political leadership in this community and that he had been in contact with this group and they appealed for outside aid in the form of publicity and funds.

SF T-14, July 20, 1966

✓ A characterization of the YSA and SWP is contained in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Information concerning CP direction and influence over and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and other similar activities with racial overtones.

A source reported on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in San Francisco, California, there appeared to be no organized pattern underlying the racial disturbances emanating from subversive or radical groups or other outside sources in the Hunters Point and Fillmore areas.

SF T-7, September 28, 1966

A source advised on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in the Fillmore area between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 midnight it appeared that all the trouble was caused by roving bands of young Negroes throwing rocks and breaking windows but that there was no organized group of individuals who were leading the rioters.

SF T-8, September 28, 1966

On September 29, 1966, the CP leaders in San Francisco were concerned about the racial disturbances in San Francisco and they discussed the advisability of having the chairman of the CP, namely, ALBERT J. LIMA, issue a public statement disavowing any CP responsibility for the racial violence in San Francisco and at the same time deploring the conditions of the Negroes which caused the outbreak. The CP leaders felt a statement was necessary because they understood that an unidentified news source had charged that the CP was involved in the violence.

SF T-9, September 29, 1966

On October 5, 1966, it was reported that HERBERT NUGENT, former chairman of the CP of San Francisco, stated that the CP was taken by complete surprise by the racial riots because conditions in San Francisco were not considered to be explosive. After the disturbances broke out the CP through some of their youth members tried to intercede through their racial contacts among young Negroes to calm conditions and not arouse the Negroes. CP leaders believed that a tenseness of racial relations is undesirable because it defeats CP policy

and makes the solution of civil rights problems more difficult in the long run.

SF T-2, October 5, 1966

✓ It was reported on September 30, 1966, that JAMES FOREST, Chairman of the San Francisco County CP, consulted with other CP leaders on September 28, 1966, to obtain a consensus on the tone of a statement which the CP was considering issuing on the racial riots. FOREST claimed that he had heard a telecast on TV which attributed to the CP some responsibility for the racial riots. FOREST believed that this alleged complicity should be denied and that the CP should also note that the riots were the outgrowth of discrimination in hiring Negroes, lack of jobs and additional opportunities for Negroes, inadequate housing and other undesirable ghetto conditions effecting the Negro people.

SF T-9, September 30, 1966 ?

It was reported on September 29, 1966, that members of the PLP rushed out and participated in the racial disturbances in San Francisco in an effort to capitalize upon them.

SF T-11, September 29, 1966

On October 6, 1966, a meeting of the CP of San Francisco was held at which time GEORGE SANDY, a member of the CP of San Francisco and former business manager of the "People's World" newspaper, made an extremely caustic criticism of the CP, stating that there was a total lack of CP leadership during the San Francisco racial disturbances. At this meeting SANDY stated he was appalled because no special meeting of the CP was called, not even a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fillmore Club of the CP, which is made up of CP members, especially Negroes, living in the Fillmore district of San Francisco which was one of the troubled areas during the racial disturbances. He was particularly caustic because the CP did not even offer a press release of any kind to the news media on TV or radio stations concerning the CP position during the racial disturbances. He charged failure of the CP to take any action which goes to prove that the CP does not know what is going on and are completely isolated from the mainstream of the masses concerning the Negro people. SANDY added that if those present at that meeting thought his remarks condemning CP leadership were too harsh, they were, in fact, extremely mild compared to what he planned to say of a critical nature at the next meeting of the San Francisco County Committee

SF 100-53902
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of the CP concerning the Negro question. SANDY stated he could only conclude that if a communist revolution actually occurred the Party would be asleep and know nothing about it.

SF T-12, October 6, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of August 1, 1966, the Southern Alameda Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Alameda Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (SACORE) are the only two organizations in the East Bay District of the San Francisco Bay Area that are sponsoring integration in Alameda County. SACCORE is the primary force prodding integration in housing, jobs, and social organizations in Alameda County. The chairman of SACCORE is JAMES FORSYTH, a member of the CP of Northern California. JAMES FORSYTH in 1964 was a chairman of the CP Club of the East Bay and regularly attended meetings known as CP club chairmen meetings during 1964.

SF T-13, August 1, 1966

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information to report.

1

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka.
Bay Area Progressive Movement
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley....page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle, a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1966, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. The Mission Club BAPLP has rented space at 2929 - 16th Street, San Francisco, California. MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for BAPLP, operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The Source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: the San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-53902

October 28, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON,
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 11/16/66

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

To SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902) From Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON ☐ Letterhead memo dated 10/28/66 at SAN FRANCISCO

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

- ☐ 1. Administrative Data
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
 - ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
 - ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
 - ☐ d. Pretext not described
 - ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
 - ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest
- ☐ 2. Delayed
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
 - ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting
- ☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)
- ☐ 4. Reporting office
- ☐ 5. Date of communication
- ☐ 6. Investigative period
- ☐ 7. Title
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
 - ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
 - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
 - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
 - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.
- ☐ 8. Character
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted
- ☐ 9. Synopsis
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
 - ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
 - ☐ c. Fails to show
 - ☐ 1. Owner notified
 - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
 - ☐ e. "Caution" statement
 - ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ 2. Failure to delete
- ☐ 10. Status
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)
- ☐ 12. Copies
- ☐ a. Not legible
 - ☐ b. Not furnished
 - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
 - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
 - ☐ 3. _____
 - ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
 - ☐ 1. Bureau
 - ☐ 2. _____
 - ☐ d. Reason for information copy
- ☐ 13. Bufile Number should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
 - ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau
- ☐ 14. Details
- ☐ a. No description
 - ☐ b. Stops not removed
 - ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
 - ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
 - ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
 - ☐ f. Administrative data in details
 - ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
 - ☐ h. Failed to
 - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
 - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Show date information received
 - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
 - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ i. Characterization omitted
 - ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
 - ☐ k. Form _____
 - ☐ 1. Incomplete
 - ☐ 2. Incorrect
 - ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified
- ☐ 15. Enclosures
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Not described ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
 - ☐ 2. Probation Flash
- ☐ 16. Security Classification
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
 - ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group
- ☐ 17. Leads
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague
- ☐ 18. Informants
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
 - ☐ b. 30-day contact missed ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
 - ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
 - ☐ d. Not identified
- ☐ 19. Reference
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 20. Abstract
- ☐ 21. Form FD-122
- ☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____
- ☐ 23. Typographical error
- ☐ 24. Incorrect use of
 - ☐ a. Airtel
 - ☐ b. Teletype
- ☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination
- ☐ 26. Parole Report
 - ☐ a. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Violation block incorrect
- ☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)
- ☐ 28. Miscellaneous
- ☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.
- ☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

b7D

Remarks: In the administrative pages, it is noted that T-2 and T-10 are both set out as [redacted] Advise whether this is correct and if so, a statement should be included in the administrative pages setting forth the reason.

Page 8, 1st complete paragraph it is noted that the information in this paragraph was reported on September 30, 1966. However, SF T-9 reported on September 29, 1966. Advise which is correct. Expedite.

CC's to: Honolulu - 100-6356; Los Angeles - 100-66078; New York - 100-153735; Portland - 100-10580; Seattle - 100-27267; San Diego - 100-13295

Date November 18, 1966

To: ☒ Director ☐ ~~Domestic Intelligence Div.~~ ☐ ~~Subversive Control~~ ☐ ~~Section~~ ☐ ~~ASAC~~ ☐ ~~Supv.~~ ☐ ~~Agent~~ ☐ ~~SE~~ ☐ ~~IC~~ ☐ ~~CC~~ ☐ ~~Steno~~ ☐ ~~Clerk~~

Att. ☐ ~~Subversive Control~~ ☐ ~~Section~~ ☐ ~~ASAC~~ ☐ ~~Supv.~~ ☐ ~~Agent~~ ☐ ~~SE~~ ☐ ~~IC~~ ☐ ~~CC~~ ☐ ~~Steno~~ ☐ ~~Clerk~~

File # Bufile 100-442529
Title Communist Infiltration
In Racial Matters.

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☐ Correct | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit new charge |
| ☐ Initial & return | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☐ Leads need attention | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |
- Handwritten: Bufile 100-442529, 11/16/66, 940, 6mw/ai*
- Stamp: b7D*

Rebureau o-17 dated 11/16/66 and Report of SA
LEWIS H. JOHNSON dated 10/28/66 at San Francisco.

On Administrative Page T-2 and T-10 are the same
informant namely [redacted]. T-10 was inadvertent
ly used and where information is attributed to
T-10 on page 8 of referenced report it should
be corrected to T-2. T-10 is not to be used.

Over

See reverse side

Office

Handwritten: W. L. Lopez
Handwritten: San Francisco

Bureau and all offices receiving this notice
please correct.

Also information reported by T-9 in second
paragraph on page 8 of rerep was reported on
September 30, 1966 and not on September 29,
1966. Bureau and all office please make this
correction.

Thanks for calling these inadvertencés to the
attention of this office.

cc Honolulu 100-6356
Portland 100-10580
Los Angeles 100-66078
Seattle 100-27267
New York 100-153735
San Diego 100-13295

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
NOV 21 2 23 PM '66

INCONS NOV 25 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) P*

SUBJECT:

CIRM

Re Albany letter 7/29/66.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

100-442529-2013
CC: ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Albany

ETB/bsp
(4)

REC 109

100-442529-2013

9 NOV 2 1966

INT. SEC.

51 NOV 10 1966



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/20 - 24/66
TITLE OF CASE O COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY KENNETH P. GLENNON	TYPED BY :dkz
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 7/29/66,
at Buffalo.

- P* -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as Office of Origin, is furnished one
copy of this report as directed by Bureau Routing Slip
dated 10/9/64.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - G-2, New York (RM) 1 - NIS, New York (RM) 1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM) 1 - New York (INFO) (RM) 1 - Buffalo (100-18520) COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 30 1970		100-442529-2014	
		NOV 2 1966	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACSI, ONI, OSI, STC, [redacted]	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Request Recd.	[redacted]		
Date Fwd.	11/8/66		
How Fwd.	REG		
By	DMW/ci	EX-110	

62 NOV 9 1966
166 rpt 924 970

BU 100-18520

LEADS (Continued)

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach the
Bureau by 2/1/67.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

✓ BU T-1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because
information therein attributed to BU T-1 might reasonably
lead to the identity of a source of information of continuing
value and jeopardize his future usefulness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. GLENNON Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 10/31/66

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No reported Communist Party (CP) plans or activity in connection with Communist influence in racial matters. Leader of Buffalo Branch Workers World Party (BBWWP) states BBWWP believes in "self-defense" tactics rather than "pacifist-type" tactics in the Civil Rights Movement.

- P* -

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

BU 100-18520

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On July 15, 1966, BU T-1 advised that on July 8, 1966, a meeting of the Buffalo Branch Workers World Party (BBWWP) was held at the home of EDWARD MERRILL, [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] At this meeting MERRILL gave a special report on the Civil Rights Movement in the South. He discussed factions extant in the movement without naming them, saying that one group emphasizes self-defense tactics while the other believes in pacifist-type tactics. MERRILL said the BBWWP believes in self-defense but emphasized he did not mean the BBWWP advocates use of force and violence in the Civil Rights situation.

EDWARD MERRILL was known to BU T-1 as Organizer of the BBWWP as of July 8, 1966. World Workers Party

✓ Characterizations of the BBWWP and the National WWP are shown in the appendix to this report.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 2, 1966, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXBUFFALO BRANCH
WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A source advised in May, 1966, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party established during May, 1959, is a part of the National Workers World Party which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-18520

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON,
dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished information on 10/19/66.

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S*.

Informant furnished a Xerox copy of [redacted] referred to in the enclosed LHM. Xerox copy is being maintained in the 1A section of Atlanta file 100-5718.

As the Bureau and New York are aware, on several previous occasions informant has furnished similar information regarding [redacted]

[redacted]. In each of these prior instances, [redacted]

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3) **ENCLOSURE**
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)

EX-113

REC-60

OCT 31 1966

AGS:cb

(9)

C. C. WICK

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11/1/66

HOW FORW: [redacted]

BY: [redacted]

cc AT & LHM 924940

Approved: JKP

Sent

M

Per

62 NOV 9 1966

INT. SEC.

AT 100-6670

b7D

[REDACTED]

It is being left to the discretion of New York as to what inquiry, if any, should be made of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]
SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AND DISSEMINATION
OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS
COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~
because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the latter part of October, 1966, a confidential
source advised that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM~~
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-2015



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/66

FROM : *RSF*
SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RAM)
1-New York (Info) (RAM)
1-Honolulu (100-6356)
LSB:sbt
(4)

REC-35

100-442529-2016

EX 109

NOV 3 1966

56 NOV 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1/66 - 10/19/66
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY EKM
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

Reference

Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/29/66 at Philadelphia.

- P -

Leads

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2017
NOV 2 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Date Fwd.	11/10/66
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/10/66
By	HOW FORW: [signature]
BY:	[signature]

Notations

1 CC NY 9-49+0

PH 100-47672

Administrative Data

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

SA JOHN R. WINEBERG observed the CORE demonstration at the U. S. Post Office and also the demonstration at the IACP Convention on 10/5/66.

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b7D
b7E

Informants

PH T-1:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of
SANDY PATRINOS, ARLENE TYNER,
JARVIS TYNER, DEBORAH AMIS,
NUREL DEEN STOREY, DAVE BELL,
JAMES QUINN

PH T-2:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PH T-3:

[REDACTED]

100-47373-1379

100-47672-313

Characterization of
FANNY CRAWFORD

PH T-4:

[REDACTED]

100-31643-1B-1(21)

PH T-5:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)b6
b7cReport of:
Date:

October 31, 1966

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 7/1/66 TO 9/30/66.

✓ HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, stated the attacks on Negroes can be compared to attacks upon the Jews in Germany. He defined "Black Power" as freedom from social and economic oppression. ✓ JARVIS TYNER, leader of DCA and member of National Committee, CPUSA, reported on summer projects of DCA. ✓ Negro Commission re-established on district level, CPEPD, for purpose of handling civil rights matters. ✓ North Philadelphia CP Club formed in predominantly Negro area. ✓ CP members participated in CORE demonstration in July. ✓ MARTIN LUTHER KING appeared in Philadelphia in September 1966.

- P -

Details:

COMMUNIST STRATEGYCOMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
(CPUSA)

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE
AT NATIONAL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY
NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

On October 6, 1966, PH T-1 advised that HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, appeared at an "open meeting" sponsored by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) held on September 30, 1966, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The topic of his speech was entitled, "A Communist View of Power, Black and White."

WINSTON stated communists approach the question of power, black and white, in relation to current events such as those incidents in San Francisco, St. Louis, the senseless killing of a handcuffed Negro in Atlanta, Ga., and the election of segregationists throughout the country. The attack upon the Negroes in the United States can be compared with the attacks upon the Jews in Hitler's Germany. These attacks could also lead to a Third World War.

According to WINSTON, the press has used the slogan "Black Power" as a divisive method. He pointed out that uprisings which have taken place have been started by Negro youth and this is easily understood because they are the forefront of the unemployment situation that exists today and are the victims of economic oppression. One of the problems existing today is the building of black and white unity. The Communist Party (CP) has always supported this and the Negroes need the white man just as the white man needs the Negroes. The CP is dedicated to building unity and will fight for unity within the Negro peoples' movement. He defined "Black Power" as meaning freedom from social and economic oppression which could also mean political power.

**B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE
MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS
INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND
RANK AND FILE MEMBERS**

On July 12, 1966, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, held on July 10, 1966, JARVIS TYNER, leader, Philadelphia Branch of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), gave a report on the summer project sponsored by the DCA.

On July 5, 1966, PH T-1 advised JARVIS TYNER was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

PH 100-47672

According to TYNER the DCA planned to concentrate in North Central Philadelphia, the area north of Girard Avenue and west of Broad Street. They planned to contact the industries in Philadelphia in an effort to seek jobs for young Negro and Puerto Rican youth with the hope of recruiting them into the DCA and eventually into the CP.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

On September 20, 1966, PH T-1 advised that JARVIS TYNER and SONDR "SANDY" PATRINOS had both quit their respective jobs for the summer months and both had worked full time on the summer project of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA. This project concentrated on unemployment problems of the Negro youth in the vicinity of the DCA Clubhouse, 1633 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Neighborhood response to efforts of the DCA in connection with the summer project was slight and no real progress was made. JARVIS TYNER did manage to get a few jobs for unemployed Negro youth at his previous place of employment. Leaders of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA had expected that the summer project would entice many new members into the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA and that the name of the DCA would be recognized as a leader in community affairs in the North Philadelphia area.

The overall results of the summer project were disappointing to the leaders of the DCA and there has been no appreciable increase in the membership. TYNER was expected to return to his summer job and PATRINOS was expected to seek new employment.

On September 27, 1966, PH T-3 advised that SONDR "SANDY" PATRINOS was District Organization Secretary, CPEPD.

On July 27, 1966, PH T-1 advised that SANDY PATRINOS at a meeting of the Youth Club, CPEPD, held on July 11, 1966, proposed that the youth as well as the adults support the picketing of the U. S. Post Office, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 14, 1966, which was sponsored by

PH 100-47672

the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) in protest of alleged discrimination in the upgrading of Negroes. LOUIS KALB, District Organizer, CPEPD, stated he felt the Party should support peaceful demonstrations but should not participate in demonstrations involving civil disobedience. However, the youth have agreed to support CORE's fight with the Post Office but will leave the picket line immediately in the event there is any indication of civil disobedience.

On August 26, 1966, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, held on August 23, 1966, it was proposed and accepted that the District re-establish the Negro Commission for the purpose of handling matters involving civil rights.

On August 26, 1966, PH T-1 advised that SANDY PATRINOS stated the Philadelphia Police Department had arrested several members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for possessing dynamite and having this dynamite at their headquarters. According to PATRINOS this was definitely a "frame up" and believed the dynamite was planted in the SNCC office by an individual friendly with the Philadelphia Police Department.

PATRINOS further remarked that she and JARVIS TYNER had met with WILLIAM MATHIS, Chairman of CORE in Philadelphia, and as a result of this arrest CORE plans no immediate action and expressed a desire not to take any joint action with SNCC in the future. PATRINOS and TYNER have also made efforts to discredit CECIL MOORE, President of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in the eyes of other civil rights organizations in the Philadelphia area. They claim he is on the police payroll and is the most disunifying force in the civil rights movement.

On September 12, 1966, PH T-1 stated that at a meeting of the leading officials of the CPEPD held on September 6, 1966, it was proposed that at the first meeting of the Negro Commission of the CPEPD which was recently established, the agenda should include a general discussion of a civil rights movement in this country with emphasis on the local situation.

On September 15, 1966, PH T-1 advised the first meeting of the North Philadelphia Club of the CPEPD was held on September 8, 1966. This Club is made up of members of the former Unity Club plus those CP members who reside in that general area. This Club is composed mostly of Negroes because of the geographical division. Because the Negro peoples' movement is at its most revolutionary peak, the well functioning Party Club with ties in this area is considered a top priority by the district leaders.

C. PLANS, ETC., AS REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS
AND OTHER PROPAGANDA MEDIA SUCH AS WRITTEN DIRECTIVES,
PRESS RELEASES AND ALIKE

On August 3, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-4 made available a copy of the "Statement of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania on the War in Vietnam." This statement was published by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, Shubert Building, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This statement further reflects that the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania believes the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong marks a dangerous new stage in the creeping escalation of the Vietnam War and a further step toward war with China. It encourages the United States to get out of Vietnam. It further states the Negro people are being asked to wait once again while the oppression of ghetto life is intensifying. Negroes are being drafted far out of proportion to their numbers in the population. Negro casualties are proportionately greater than their numbers in the Army. This has led the "Philadelphia Independent," a Philadelphia Negro oriented newspaper, to initiate the demand that JOHNSON appoint a fact-finding commission to investigate these charges.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION BY CORE AT U. S. POST OFFICE
30TH AND MARKET STREETS, JULY 1966

On July 16, 1966, Inspector MILLARD T. MEERS (NA), Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised

PH 100-47672

there were approximately 30 demonstrators sponsored by CORE that began demonstrating at the U. S. Post Office, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This demonstration was in protest over alleged discrimination in the upgrading and hiring of Negro employees. CORE began demonstrating on July 7, 1966, and continued through July 15, 1966.

On July 13, 1966, demonstrators representing CORE commenced picketing at the U. S. Post Office at 30th and Market Streets. Later these pickets attempted to block traffic at the intersection of 29th and Market Streets and after sufficient warning by the Philadelphia Police Department, nine individuals were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

The following individuals were observed participating in the demonstration:

ARLENE TYNER

JARVIS TYNER

SONDRA PATRINOS

DEBORAH AMIS

NUREL DEEN STOREY

On September 27, 1966, PH T-1 advised that JARVIS TYNER and NUREL DEEN STOREY are members of the National Committee, CPUSA, and that ARLENE TYNER and DEBBIE AMIS are active members of the CPEPD and SONDRA PATRINOS is District Organization Secretary, CPEPD.

B. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING IN
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

On September 26, 1966, Captain ROBERT WOLFINGER, Police Intelligence Squad, Philadelphia Police Department, advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) accompanied by RALPH T. ABERNATHY, Vice-President and Treasurer, and BERNARD LEE, special aide to

the president, SCLC, arrived in Philadelphia to attend the "Freedom Show" held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. KING stated that confusion over the meaning of "Black Power" has been a factor in the decreasing contributions to the civil rights movement; however, at the "Freedom Show" his organization was presented with a check for \$10,000 which was presented to the Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice-President and Treasurer of the SCLC. The \$10,000 was part of the profits from the show sponsored by GEORGIE WOODS, a local disk jockey, at which more than 9,000 people attended.

On September 27, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised that before the "Freedom Show" began JAMES DOLSEN and SANDY PATRINOS, current members of the CPEPD, were observed on the sidewalk in front of Convention Hall passing out throwaways announcing the open meeting of the CPEPD to be held September 30, 1966, featuring HENRY WINSTON as the main speaker.

C. DEMONSTRATION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP) BANQUET
OCTOBER 5, 1966

On October 5, 1966, Captain MICHAEL ROTMAN, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised that a group of young Philadelphia civil rights adherents would demonstrate in front of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel at 7 p.m. on October 5, 1966. This demonstration was in protest of police brutality in general as the IACP represents police departments throughout the world. Captain ROTMAN stated that it was expected that members of the Young Militants, SNCC and DCA would take part.

The demonstration began at 7:10 p.m., October 5, 1966, with a total of 10 pickets. The demonstration was orderly and ended at 8:30 p.m. All signs were shown to be part of Operation Alert. Operation Alert is described as follows:

On August 17, 1966, PH T-3¹ advised that a leaflet currently being distributed in Philadelphia, Pa., concerning Operation Alert contains the following pertinent information:

PH 100-47672

"Operation Alert is a program to help stop police brutality. It is set up and run by Philadelphia Civil Rights and community organizations. We will be patrolling your community to spot incidents of police brutality."

PH T-3 advised the leaflet listed a phone number for Operation Alert which is listed to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 2229 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PH T-3 advised that it was believed Operation Alert originated at a meeting of members of CORE, SNCC and DCA on August 2, 1966, at the headquarters of the DCA in Philadelphia, 1633 Fairmount Avenue. At this meeting plans were discussed to patrol racially mixed neighborhoods and attempt to locate instances of police brutality. Plans were also discussed to monitor police radio calls in an effort to become immediately aware of trouble spots and potential arrest cases involving Negroes and to thereafter immediately proceed to the area and be witness to any act of police brutality.

On October 4, 1966, PH T-3 advised he was unaware of any police brutality cases coming to the attention of Operation Alert since the plan first went into effect. Although Operation Alert has patrolled in Negro neighborhoods during the evening hours, police radio calls have not been monitored. At the present time the evening patrol has been limited to weekends.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the demonstration and identified the following individuals in the picket line:

JARVIS TYNER, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA.

DAVE BELL *X*

ARLENE TYNER

PH 100-47672

SANDY PATRINOS

~~FANNIE~~ CRAWFORD

PH T-1 on July 5, 1966, advised JARVIS TYNER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention, CPUSA, held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

PH T-1 on July 5, 1966, advised DAVE BELL, ARLENE TYNER and SANDY PATRINOS are members of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

On October 4, 1966, PH T-3 advised FANNIE CRAWFORD was a member of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 20, 1966, PH T-2 advised a meeting of SNCC was held on Sunday, July 17, 1966, at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, National Chairman of SNCC, was the featured speaker. Among those in attendance at this meeting was JAMES QUINN, SANDY PATRINOS and DEBORAH AMIS.

On September 23, 1966, PH T-1 advised JAMES QUINN was a current member of the CPEPD.

On August 23, 1966, PH T-1 reported that DEBORAH AMIS was a member of SNCC and that SANDY PATRINOS and JARVIS TYNER have been cooperating and working closely with the leaders of SNCC in connection with the activities of "Operation Alert" previously described.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

October 31, 1966

b6
b7C

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated
and captioned as above at Philadel-
phia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

OO: New York

Re Norfolk report of SA [] dated 8/3/66.

There has been no information developed in any category (I through IV) for the period from 7/1/66 through 10/1/66; therefore no report is being submitted.

During the period [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, is aware of the Bureau's interest in this matter. He has furnished no pertinent information bearing on this matter during the period. Last contact 10/28/66.

[] Norfolk Division, Virginia State College (VSC), [] Negro College, has been contacted during the period in connection with this and another matter. He has been alerted to Bureau's interest in captioned matter. [] has furnished no information indicating the Communist Party has been successful or has actually made overt attempts to penetrate campus groups at VSC.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised of any developments.

- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Norfolk
- LWK:jav
- (5)

REC-69

EX-110

16 NOV 2 1966

INT. SEC.



NOV

8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JF* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148)(P*)

DATE: 10/31/66

SUBJECT: *mm* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated August 11,
1966.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information
to report at this time concerning communist influence in
racial matters in this Division.

Established sources and security informants who
have been contacted and who are knowledgeable in the racial
matter field of this Division have indicated that there
has been no change in the over-all situation, so far as
communist influence in racial matters is concerned.

cc 100-442529

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:jsm
(5)

REC-42

100-442529-2019

114
56 NOV 9 1966

EX-110

NOV 31 1966

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/66

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C

OO: New York

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 7/26/66.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Two well-informed Negro informants confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

EX 101

REC 13

100-9244-D
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland
LEF/no
(4)

100-442529-2020

11 NOV 3 1966

5 NOV 10 1966



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-1-66

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64, and Oklahoma City
letter to Director 7-28-66.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has
been developed by this office during the past three months.

100-92497-1
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

EX-101

REC 17

100-442529-2021

4 NOV 3 1966

ING. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



62 NOV 8 1966

CI 100-14539

CINCINNATI

1. Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cincinnati Division area as they pertain to racial matters.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

✓ CI T-1 is [REDACTED]
(Established Source),
Dayton, Ohio

100-14539-114

b6
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b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

Details of the racial disturbance at Dayton, Ohio, appearing in details of this report were reported by airtel and LHM captioned, "RACIAL DISTURBANCE, DAYTON, OHIO, September 1, 1966," dated 9/12/66, at Cincinnati. This report contains a summary of the disturbance as a background for showing the participation of W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR., identified as a former member of the Communist Party.

Agents of the FBI who observed racial disturbance beginning September 1, 1966, at Dayton, Ohio, were all those Agents assigned the Dayton RA. Names are set forth in CI 157-1201.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, c/o Commanding Officer, 109th MI Group,
Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD
Date: 10/31/66

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: CI 100-14539

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JULY 16, 1966, THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966

- ✓ No information developed concerning communist strategy in racial matters in Cincinnati Division territory.
- ✓ Racial disturbance, including rioting and looting occurred at Dayton, Ohio, between 9/1/66 and 9/7/66.
- ✓ W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. identified as a former member of the Communist Party at Dayton, shown to have injected himself into the situation.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed in the Cincinnati Division territory concerning communist strategy in racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
DAYTON, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

From approximately 3:30 AM on September 1, 1966, to September 7, 1966, a racial disturbance occurred at Dayton, Ohio.

The following information was obtained from observation by Special Agents of the FBI, close liaison with Dayton police officials and officer personnel, Dayton city officials and the Command Post at the Dayton Police Department.

The disturbance began at about 3:30 AM, on September 1, 1966, after the shooting of LESTER J. MITCHELL, male Negro, age 39, while he was standing on the sidewalk near the entrance to his residence of 1020 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio. Allegedly, MITCHELL was talking with several other Negroes when he was hit by shotgun fire from a passing red automobile containing two or more white men. MITCHELL died in a Dayton, Ohio, hospital at 7:50 PM, September 1, 1966.

After uniformed police officers arrived to investigate the shooting, a crowd of Negroes at the scene grew in size and became abusive. Officers called for assistance as rocks were thrown and nearby windows broken.

After MITCHELL's body was removed from the area, groups of younger Negroes of varying numbers roamed about West Fifth Street and West Third Street throwing rocks and other objects which caused some property damage to windows and automobiles in that area.

Between 9:30 and 10:00 AM, September 1, 1966, shop and store windows were broken in at the 1100 and 1200 blocks of West Third Street and looting began.

Shortly after 10:00 AM the Mayor of Dayton personally read the Riot Act and proclaimed a state of emergency beyond the power of local authorities. At about 11:45 AM, the Governor of the State of Ohio, authorized the dispatch of National Guard Units to Dayton. During the afternoon of September 1, 1966, the first of approximately 1,000 National Guard Troops under the command of Colonel JAMES CLEM began arriving in Dayton in support of local law enforcement.

On September 3, 1966, the Mayor of Dayton issued a statement reporting the preceding 24-hour period as reasonably normal in police and fire operations. The Mayor reported that the National Guard force in Dayton was being reduced. On September 7, 1966, the last National Guardsmen departed from Dayton, Ohio. Activities of the local police departments as of the time of the guard's departure had returned to nearly normal.

During the period noon, September 1, 1966, to 10:00 AM, on September 3, 1966, approximately 170 arrests were made in Dayton, many of which were related to a) looting, b) inciting to riot, c) carrying concealed weapons, and d) disorderly conduct.

The "Dayton Daily News," in its final edition of September 2, 1966, carried a news item captioned "Casualties in Unrest Treated at Hospitals." This item went on to identify 31 individuals treated for injuries, largely minor in nature, at local hospitals in Dayton, as a result of the disturbance and rioting. One of these individuals was identified as a police officer.

Police officers and local news media identified W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. as attempting to inject himself into the disturbance.

W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR.

Ohio

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the Communist Party [redacted]

[redacted] and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI [redacted]

[redacted], advised during 1949 that W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from 1946 until 1948. [redacted] said that MC INTOSH was not very active, but did attend a number of meetings of the Communist Party. [redacted] stated that to his knowledge, MC INTOSH was not a member of the Communist Party during the year 1949.

b6
b7C
b7D

It was reported by Dayton city officials and through the news media that on September 1, 1966, MC INTOSH demanded that the Mayor of Dayton release three persons who had been arrested, saying that they had nothing to do with the disturbance. At a later time, MC INTOSH demanded to meet with City Commissioners and other officials and threatened a full scale riot later if no such meeting was permitted. MC INTOSH indicated publicly he was holding the Chief of Police and the City of Dayton responsible for the existing situation for refusing to come down and "meet with us." MC INTOSH also called for a public meeting to be held at his office at 1135 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

During the afternoon and evening of September 1, 1966, Police Officials reported no ring leaders of the disturbance were identified. Police officials believed that W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. appeared to be behind an apparent attempted organization of the rioters, however, he had been unable to gain any real support. Police reported seeing MC INTOSH talking with various groups assembled on street corners and noted that later some of these people had been arrested as looters.

On September 2, 1966, CI T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that MC INTOSH, with little or no support, was formulating demands to present to the Dayton City Administration regarding its police department. His demands would include transfer of personnel assigned to the Vice Squad, integrating police cruisers in the West side area of Dayton and additional appointments of Negroes to the police force. Source further reported that there was no indication that MC INTOSH was instrumental in leading or organizing rioters, who as a matter of fact, had no leadership. This source reported that MC INTOSH is largely regarded by the west side community as ineffectual, was in effect shouting from the shadows since he had no support or following to speak of.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed concerning communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations in the Cincinnati Division area.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-14539

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent THOMAS P.
SCOLLARD, dated and captioned as
above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/66

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau 8/1/66.

Communist Party activity in Virginia continues at a very low ebb. No information under this category has been obtained during this quarter period by the Richmond Office.

1 cc 9244+1
② Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Richmond
RET:wsk
(4)

EX-110

REC-51 100-442529-2023

10 NOV. 4 1966

56 NOV 9 1966



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DALLAS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/21-10/27/66
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY W. JAMES WOOD	TYPED BY jlpl
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.
Dallas report of SA W. JAMES WOOD dated 7/27/66.

-P*-

LEAD:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 3 - INTC, Dallas (RM) 1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM) 1 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM) 3 - Dallas (100-11053)		100-442529-2024 REC-16 EX-110 5 NOV 4 1966	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY: 11/1	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;	<i>[Handwritten: 100-442529-2024]</i>	
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO		
DATE FWD: 11/9/66	HOW FWD: R/S		
BY: [Signature]			

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ DL T-1

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD
Date: 11/1/66

Office: Dallas, Texas

Field Office File No. 100-11053

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party (CP) member, continues to be only known CP or former CP member who is also member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, Texas, but he holds no position and exercises no influence.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONSA. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DL T-1 (October 21, 1966)

The NAACP is the only regularly constituted organization active in the Dallas area in the promotion of racial integration and equality. JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, is also a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. There is no other known CP or former CP member in the NAACP in the Dallas area. LANDIN holds no position in the NAACP and exercises no influence.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

-2*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 1, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD dated November 1, 1966, at Dallas, Texas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 10-31-66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/19-31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY meb
CONFIDENTIAL		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	
		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT L. NOEL dated 8/18/66 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

CLASS. & EXT. BY *Sgt. [illegible]*
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *10/31/86*

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been prepared by the following agents:

SA DARWIN E. THORNTON
SA LELAND G. RICHIE
SA AVERY DACUS

- I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY
- II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES
- III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
- IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SA DARWIN E. THORNTON

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 8 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) 1 - Region I, 113th INTC Group Evanston (RM) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 4 - Chicago (100-41324)		100-442529-2025 1 NOV 4 1966 REC-47 A-112	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACI, OSI, AGSI, ONI, OLS, SGC, [illegible]	<i>Classification 12/19/80</i> CONFIDENTIAL	
Request Recd.	CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	11/21/66		
How Fwd.	REC		
By	<i>[Signature]</i>		

67 NOV 28 1966

CC [illegible] 824220

CG 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-8, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through indices of the Chicago Division, and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

INFORMANTS

Source

CG T-1

Location

b3
b7D
b7E

100-36644-1A

- B -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324

Source

Location

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-to be serialized

-to be serialized

Characterization of ANN PROSTEN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-6

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-7

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of HOWARD PACKER

CG T-8

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-9

Security Section, Bureau of
Inspectional Services,
Chicago Police Department

100-41324-1895

-1894

-1397

Characterization of JOFFRE STEWART

- C -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324

b7D

Source

CG T-10

CG T-11

Location

Characterization of ARPAD BALLA

Characterization of JUNE FINER

- D* -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-OSI, Chicago (RM)
1-Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston (RM)
1-ONI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE

Office: CHICAGO

Date: 10-31-66

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS,
CHICAGO DIVISION

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY- C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement Chicago area. Organizations in which CP of Illinois members active are the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago Branch (NAACP), Negro American Labor Council (NALC), and West Side Organization (WSO). CP of Illinois currently stressing utilization of CP caucus within NALC in attempt to strengthen Negro-labor alliance within civil rights movement. Current program of CP calls for NALC to cooperate with the Industrial Union Department (IUD), AFL-CIO, in organizing the unorganized Negro workers Chicago area with particular emphasis on the organizing of hospital workers. CP's efforts in industrial area will stress the necessity for the extension of the Negro-labor alliance and is strengthened by the fact of a factional dispute which has developed within the ranks of the CCCO. The dispute in CCCO between conservative organizations such as Chicago Urban League and the more militant grass-roots community organizations as to direction the civil rights movement should take and methods to be utilized to accomplish objectives. CP of Illinois at CP of Illinois State Board meetings has decided to make itself available to bring about unification of civil rights forces and to define objectives for the movement. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has been criticized by other CP leaders for not providing proper leadership to CP forces involved in Negro freedom

*Classification
12/9/85*

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp3 t42/10 12/6/80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/31/86~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic down-
grading and declassification~~

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struggle. ✓ LIGHTFOOT during recent civil rights actions absented himself from CP activity to write a book on "Black Power" concept. ✓ LIGHTFOOT has also delayed entering 11/8/66 fall elections as CP candidate for state office on a civil rights program due to preparation of book. ✓ Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) inactive in civil rights movement but has projected plans to hold future forums on civil rights issue. ✓ Identity of CP of Illinois members active in civil rights organizations set forth where pertinent. ✓ Identity of CP and SWP members active in civil rights marches, meetings and demonstrations also noted where pertinent. (S)

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Industrial Workers of the World

Socialist Workers Party

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have been not designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

- ✓ Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
- ✓ Friday Night Socialist Forum
- ✓ Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch
- ✓ W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America
- ✓ W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, party line and the like made at CP of Illinois meetings, including expressions by CP of Illinois leaders and rank and file members

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a. General

The CP of Illinois influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago freedom movement; however, this influence can best be characterized by the statement that within the CP of Illinois program relative to the civil rights movement there are a lot of chiefs but no Indians. In reality, the CP of Illinois exerts little if any influence in the freedom movement in the Chicago area.

The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (NAACP);
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE);
West Side Organization (WSO);
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC);
Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC);
Chicago Urban League (CUL);
Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO);
Negro-American Labor Council (NALC).

It is understood that the CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, a CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP. (U)

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Relative to CORE, GENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP of Illinois, is also a member of CORE. How much influence TOURNOUR exerts in CORE is not known. (U)

CHUCK HARRIS, a CP of Illinois member, maintains a form of relationship with the WSO, but HARRIS seems to have lost his close ties with the CP and, therefore, it is not known how much influence he currently exercises relative to the WSO. (U)

Relative to the SCLC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in this organization.

Relative to SNCC, and the Chicago Urban League, there are at the current time no known CP of Illinois members active in these two groups.

Concerning the CCCO, it is to be noted that GENE TOURNOUR is a salaried staff member of the CCCO and is considered to be one of AL RABY's right-hand men. TOURNOUR is specifically assigned by the CCCO to the job of organizing hospital workers in the Chicago, Illinois area. HERB WRIGHT, also a CP member, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO. It is believed that TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little if any influence in the CCCO.

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has three individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective at this time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area, with a particular emphasis of organizing Negro hospital workers. This NALC program is to be carried on with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. (U)

Recently at a joint meeting, representatives of the IUD and the NALC, various methods of approach for organizing these hospital workers were explored, and during the meeting, the CP of Illinois recommendations were injected into the meeting with the view that these recommendations would be adopted. (U)

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However, these recommendations were turned down by the IUD.

member of Negro American Labor Council

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TIM BLACK is currently the President of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and although not a CP of Illinois member, BLACK will work with individuals he knows to be members of the CP and will utilize these individuals or any Communist organization to achieve his goals or objectives. Recently, BLACK directed a letter to EDWIN BERRY, Director of the Chicago Urban League; attacking BERRY and AL RABY for being under the influence of white liberals in the CCCO. BLACK accused BERRY and RABY of selling the Chicago freedom movement for a "mess of potage." BLACK by his actions, is creating confusion in the Chicago freedom movement, because he is apparently going along with the concept of the "Black Power" group in Chicago, which is being led by ROBERT LUCAS. (U)

As a result of BLACK's actions, a factional group has developed within the CCCO and the Chicago Freedom Movement which is creating extensive confusion among the leaders of the civil rights movement in Chicago. This has reached such a point that AL RABY is absenting himself from CCCO meetings over his disgust with the situation.

Further, confusion exists within the CCCO and the civil rights movement in Chicago because of a split which has developed on the question of whether the conservative group led by AL RABY and EDWIN BERRY within the CCCO are allowing the white liberal element within the CCCO to "call the shots," insofar as the direction the civil rights movement should take in its future program. (U)

[(CG T- 1, 10/19/66)]

The CP of Illinois has exerted little or no influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement in the Chicago area.

Two members of the CP of Illinois are still assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, for purposes of exercising and implementing CP of Illinois decisions on current racial issues within the NAACP; however, neither of these individuals hold any influence within the NAACP. One of these individuals, who

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has held office in the Chicago Branch of the NAACP does not contemplate running again for office in the organization and the other individual is not currently meeting with the CP of Illinois. (U)

An individual, a member of the CORE, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, remains a member of CORE; however, has been unable to exercise any major influence in CORE. (U)

Another CP of Illinois member has a working and personal relationship with CHESTER ROBINSON in the WSO; however, this individual's influence in the WSO is on the basis of his being a member of the Negro race and is not based on his membership in the CP of Illinois. (U)

Relative to the SCLC, the CP of Illinois formerly had two CP members active in the SCLC but both of these individuals have left the Chicago area. At the present time, CP of Illinois has no one active in that organization. (U)

Relative to the CCCO, the CP of Illinois has two individuals who have connections with the CCCO but are in no position to influence the policies and activities of the CCCO. (U)

Concerning the NALC, there are three CP of Illinois members who are in a position in the NALC to actively implement CP decisions on racial matters within the NALC. These three CP members are currently attempting to establish a stronger CP of Illinois influence within the NALC. (U)

At the present time the CP of Illinois continues to emphasize the Negro-Labor Alliance and has selected the NALC as the organization through which the CP will attempt to strengthen and extend the Negro-Labor Alliance within the Chicago Freedom Movement. Relative to the integration of schools in the Chicago area, the CP of Illinois is conducting a policy of wait-and-see concerning any program they desire to implement because of the appointment of the new Chicago School Superintendent JAMES REDMOND, who was selected to replace former School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. (U)

[(CG T- 2, 10/17/66)] (U)

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b. CP of Illinois State Board Meetings

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On July 26, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Among those present for this meeting were LOU DISKIN, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HERB WRIGHT, EARL DURHAM, JAMES WEST and TED PEARSON. (U)

The main item listed on the agenda for discussion at this meeting was a report by HERB WRIGHT on the NALC and the relationship of this organization to a trade union movement. (U)

During his report WRIGHT stated the primary purpose of his report was to apprise the Board of work and efforts of the NALC in organizing the unorganized and working with Chicago's employed poor. (U)

WRIGHT mentioned that he had met with CHARLES CHAIKLUS, co-ordinator of the IUD, AFL-CIO, and that he had enlisted CHAIKLUS' cooperation and willingness to work with the NALC in its organizational campaign. (U)

WRIGHT advised that the IUD had advanced the proposal to establish five labor-civil rights centers in the Chicago area. WRIGHT stated that the NALC has had two membership meetings since the NALC National Convention and that many of the individuals currently involved in NALC work are new to the NALC and have a base among the employed poor. (U)

WRIGHT stated that these individuals are primarily from Locals 738 and 743 of the National Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT), and some of these individuals are also members of Local 335 of the Textile Workers Union. (U)

WRIGHT stated that these individuals have many problems of poor pay, poor working conditions, etc., and that they are ripe for development since no one seems to be helping this type of person except NALC and the CP. (U)

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III WRIGHT then commented on a CCCO meeting which he had attended on July 23, 1966, and which was attended by Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING. (U)

Relative to the CCCO meeting, WRIGHT advised the Board that the whole CCCO Steering Committee had been abolished and a new committee established. He stated that the new committee is now called the CCCO Chicago Freedom Committee. WRIGHT stated that this new committee includes in its membership such people as Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, AL RABY, EDWIN BERRY, CHESTER ROBINSON, REV. ARTHUR EAZIER, JOHN MC DERMOTT, CHARLES HAYES and JAMES WRIGHT. (U)

member of Co-ordinating Council of Community Organization
WRIGHT stated that no one from the NALC or CORE was named to this committee. (U) *Chicago Freedom Committee*

WRIGHT stated that because of the actions that had occurred at the July 23, 1966, meeting, considerable resentment had developed among the representatives to the meeting from various civil rights organizations and that as a consequence of this resentment, a caucus of the dissatisfied element was called to meet on July 29, 1966, at 3201 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. (U) *III*

Following WRIGHT's report, it was suggested by several of the CP of Illinois State Board members that HERB WRIGHT be designated to contact either AL RABY or Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING and inquire as to why the NALC was omitted from membership on the newly formed CCCO Chicago Freedom Committee. (U)

Bo S. Daley
It was the consensus of the CP of Illinois State Board that Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY of Chicago was trying to get Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING out of Chicago and that the formation of the new freedom committee by the CCCO was, in fact, a political move by the DALEY forces within the CCCO and that this action would bring about the failure of the Chicago Freedom Movement. (U)

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During the Discussion, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, a member of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, inquired as to whether or not the drive for organizing the unorganized among the Negro workers in Chicago was actually making any real progress. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that in his opinion, the primary function of the CP of Illinois relative to the Negro-Labor Alliance was for the Party to build the NALC and through this organization work in the industrial area. He also recommended that the CP emphasize the benefits of the organization of the unorganized in its contacts with the Negro business community. He said that the CP should also utilize its contacts among the doctors in the various hospitals in Chicago in an effort to find workers in the Chicago hospitals who are susceptible to organization at this time. (S) (U)

JAMES WEST also recommended to HERB WRIGHT that he emphasize to the IUD that since the IUD has 59 labor union locals, the IUD should call these locals together with their full membership in order to muster the full support of these locals in organizing the hospital workers. WEST also stated that the NALC should develop support for the publication of a small newspaper which could be used to inform the people in the Negro communities as to the developments in the labor front. WEST also noted that in the near future the AFL-CIO State Convention will be held and that resolutions should be prepared to present to this state convention which would emphasize the development of the Negro-Labor Alliance, the organization of the unorganized, the peace issue, etc. (S) (U)

WEST also noted that the CP, USA will shortly attempt to revise the CP, USA Steel Commission and that he and others would be going to Cleveland, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they will be contacting CP members in this effort to re-establish the Steel Commission. (S) (U)

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WEST also noted that the merger of the steel unions and the Mine Mill Union is almost completed and will be announced at the coming national convention of the Steel Workers Union. He said that this merger will give the CP the opportunity to rebuild the CP clubs in steel. In this connection WEST noted it was the expectation of the CP of Illinois to re-establish the CP of Illinois Steel Club around NATE SHARPE, a CP of Illinois industrial club member. (C) (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT again commented and noted that in February, 1967, the CP, USA, along with other prominent national Negro groups were working to establish a Negro Civil Rights Conference and that it was expected this conference would have from 2,000 to 3,000 delegates. LIGHTFOOT stated that this conference or meeting was tentatively scheduled to take place in the Harlem Section of New York City and that he and other CP national leaders are already working on this conference. (C) (U)

(CG T-1, 8/1/66) (C) (U)

A CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held on October 18, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

Among those present for this meeting were the following: (C) (U)

JACK KLING,
JAMES WEST,
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
LOL DYSKIN,
BLAINE WISHART
EARL DURHAM.

Also attending this meeting as an invited guest was GENE TOURNOUR. (C) (U)

The main item for discussion at this meeting was the Chicago civil rights movement and the main report on this question was delivered by EARL DURHAM. (C) (U)

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DURHAM opened his remarks by stating that he would not give facts and figures on the status of the Chicago Civil Rights Movement but instead would concentrate on the political problems facing the movement. (S) (U)

DURHAM stated that the Chicago Civil Rights Movement was in some form of a crisis. This crisis was exemplified by a clash which had developed between the elements in the civil rights movements who feel that more power should be given to the grass roots organizations and individuals, and those who feel that the movement should be controlled through established, respectable agencies and organizations. (S) (U)

DURHAM stated that this crisis confronting the Chicago Civil Rights Movement is reflected across the country and that it actually began approximately two years ago when the National Council of Churches withdrew its support of the organizations working in Mississippi, and the National Council at that time attempted to isolate the SNCC. DURHAM reported that since that time there had been a blow up at the Democratic National Convention when the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was threatened with the loss of funds by WALTER REUTHER, head of the United Automobile Workers Union of America and others. (S) (U)

DURHAM noted that these events had the effect of reducing the unity of the civil rights movement and creating confusion in the minds of many individuals. He also noted that such events created the idea that unless more of the peoples organizations become involved in policy decisions, the freedom movement would fail. (S) (U)

DURHAM noted that the respectable agencies and organizations in Chicago have become the pivotal organizations in the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. He stated that such agencies as the Chicago Urban League, the City Missionary Society and elements of the Church Federation of America, along with the leadership of the IUD of the AFL-CIO, had for all practical purposes been the main link between Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, the SCLC and the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. (S) (U)

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DURHAM stated that the smaller, less known but as professionally adept community organizations have had little or no voice in determining the direction and policy of the civil rights movement. (S) (U)

DURHAM stated, therefore, that the time had arrived when a decision has to be made as to how to maintain all the elements of the civil rights coalition, as the CP is undertaking its program to strengthen a base among the poor and the low paid workers. (S) (U)

DURHAM noted because of the present crisis and the existing frustrations among many of the rank and file civil rights workers, they have begun to question the wisdom of the present structure and leadership of the CCCO and because of this attitude, many splits have taken place within the CCCO and among the other civil rights organizations who make up its membership. (S) (U)

members of Congress of Racial Equality
DURHAM stated that at the present time, there is a faction within the CCCO whose only claim to leadership is that the present leadership of the CCCO has not produced any satisfactory results. DURHAM stated that this faction is led by TIM BLACK of the NALC and BOB LUCAS of CORE. This faction according to DURHAM, through its activities reflects the dissatisfaction that prevails in the lower ranks of the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. DURHAM noted that there are attempts underway at the present time to unify the dissatisfied elements within the CCCO and to bring some form of clarity to its program and direction. DURHAM noted that at the present time the CP of Illinois does not have substantial influence within the CCCO but the situation still prevails where the CP's opinions are sought and respected. DURHAM stated that because of this, the CP still has the possibility of sustaining a degree of unity within the civil rights movements on the issues being supported by the CP. He stated that the current role of the CP has been to give ideological direction but the Party should now be in a position to offer material help as well as man power and also to present a consistent line. (S) (U)

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Following DURHAM's report, GENE TOURNOUR commented and noted that none of the existing organizations in the CCCO could be termed grass roots organizations. He noted that there is a degree of willingness on the part of the CCCO leadership to do community work but there just are not the resources within the organization to implement this willingness. TOURNOUR also noted that the faction which has developed within the CCCO also does not have a plan of work to build in the community. (S) (U)

JAMES WEST then commented and noted that because of this development the CP has to make a more careful assessment of the coalition that does exist. WEST stated that such a coalition does not exist anywhere else in the country. He noted that the coalition as it does exist represents about 40 organizations, the IUD and the SCLC. He stated that the big question for the Party is to understand this coalition, what it really represents and how the coalition can be built and strengthened. (S) (U)

WEST stated that in his opinion the Party's problem is that it has not resolved its role in the Negro movement and the CP must fight for a policy and for non-exclusion. WEST stated that this has not been done yet by the Party. (S) (U)

WEST further stated that he believes the Party should emphasize a formation of a "left group" within the Chicago Civil Rights Movement and if possible, the CP should issue position papers on the various issues confronting the civil rights movement. Lastly, WEST proposed that a group of "left people," namely CP members, be called together for a day-long meeting to clarify positions and direction and to create a program for civil rights. (S) (U)

TED PEARSON next commented and indicated that it was his opinion that many of the elements within the factional group in the CCCO had attempted to make the trade union leadership in this country the main enemy and that because of this attitude, the leadership position of the coalition had been weakened. (S) (U)

PEARSON also recommended that the CP should discuss how to get the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America reorganized and back into a role in the civil rights movement. (S) (U)

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then commented and indicated that the discussion to date at this meeting had indicated to him that there was very little difference between the civil rights movement in Chicago and the civil rights movement across the nation. He indicated that the problems of Chicago are also the problems of the nationwide movement. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP, USA is facing a new stage in the struggle for civil rights and that the civil rights movement requires even a higher degree of unity than it did in the past. He stated that there has been a hardening of the resistance to the civil rights movement and although the CP had been responsible for the passage of some civil rights bills by Congress, these initial efforts had not been sufficiently implemented. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that there is evidence of a disorganization in the Negro Civil Liberties Movement and among its liberal allies. He said that because of this development there is a need for the CP to redefine its civil rights program and its relationships. LIGHTFOOT noted that the Party could not resolve all of the problems of the civil rights program but it can help in some way. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that during the 1960s there were very few trade union leaders who spoke out for civil rights. He noted that this situation has somewhat improved of late but those union leaders who do speak out use their offices and money to act as Monday morning quarterbacks to the civil rights movement and this has led to breaks and disputes between the civil rights movement leadership and these trade union leaders. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP's role must be to conduct and identify the struggle and the arguments for the civil rights movement, but to do so as though the CP were arguing within its own family with the objective of not to break it but to consolidate it. In this connection LIGHTFOOT noted that the main task of the CP of Illinois was to help define the proper scope of the CCCO--what it is, what it can do, and what it cannot do, and explain that the CCCO should not be considered a form of organization that can conduct struggles of a mass character on every issue that confronts the civil rights movement in the City of Chicago. (S) (U)

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LIGHTFOOT stated that the CCCO should be identified as only a mobilizing force in the civil rights movement and that the CCCO can be used by the civil rights movement to help clarify issues and present a unified approach to Mayor DALEY's administration. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CCCO cannot reflect the grass roots organizations in the ghetto. He stated other forms of organizations should be found to serve this purpose. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP should concentrate on helping strengthen the tenants unions, the operation of the bread basket movement and the other economic ties in the community. LIGHTFOOT cautioned, however, that the CP of Illinois should not get involved with the factional disputes that do exist. (S) (U)

The remaining State Board members who commented relative to the civil rights movement in Chicago noted that the main emphasis of the Party should be for the necessity of unity within the civil rights movement and further that the CP of Illinois should fight for non-exclusion from this movement. It was also noted that the CP of Illinois should not be critical of what the movement does but should be ready to offer alternatives. It was also mentioned that the CP of Illinois needs to pay attention to the building of the CP in the Negro community. In this connection it was noted that there was no viable CP organization in the ghetto and few if any CP members were involved in any of the policy making positions in the existing grass roots Negro organizations. (S) (U)

This meeting was closed with a comment by JAMES WEST to the effect that he had prepared a Party document on the results or effect on the so called white backlash in the coming fall elections in Chicago. (S) (U)

WEST noted that the document was rather lengthy and because of this, there would be no time to discuss its contents; however, he briefly stated that the document tried to cover an analysis of the reactionary vote that may take place in the Chicago area as a result of anti-civil rights sentiment that had developed in the Chicago area during this last summer. He also noted that the document would attempt to show that the trade union movement was becoming more active in civil rights. He stated he also tried to handle some of the questions as to whether a victory by CHARLES PERCY for the U.S. Senate would reflect a backlash vote. (S) (U)

((CG T-2, 10/21/66)) (S) (U)

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c. CP of Illinois Staff

On August 1, 1966, the CP of Illinois Staff held a meeting at 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting JAMES WEST reported on the results of his travels to Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to organize the CP leadership toward the view of reorganizing the CP, USA National Steel Commission. (U)

During WEST's comments he digressed from the steel commission question to other CP matters and never did state whether the CP was successful in reorganizing the commission. (U)

WEST did say, however, during his remarks, that a program of apprenticeship training has been instituted in Cleveland, Ohio, through the efforts of the Urban League in that city and the NAACP and WEST recommended that such a program be instituted in Chicago through the NALC. (U)

The next item discussed during this meeting was a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, and the activities of this organization in the Negro ghetto on the west side of Chicago. LIGHTFOOT stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs located on the west side had adopted the CP of Illinois State Board's recommendation to create a program for obtaining jobs for young Negro youth but had done little to implement the program. LIGHTFOOT noted that had the program been implemented the Du Bois Clubs would now have sufficient troops of their own to carry on the program. LIGHTFOOT explained that the reason for lack of action was that CHUCK HARRIS had been taken in by the SCLC and was losing his identity as the Du Bois Clubs leader on the west side. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs should be a part of the civil rights movement and not just a "me too part." LIGHTFOOT stated that the Du Bois Clubs should inject its own issues into the freedom movement by carrying on its own program for obtaining jobs for Negro youth and by organizing the unorganized workers. LIGHTFOOT pointed out that such a campaign regarding the

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unorganized workers could be instituted by the Du Bois Clubs relative to the Sears, Roebuck and Company on the west side where many of the workers are still unorganized. LIGHTFOOT also proposed that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs undertake a petition campaign, said petition to be circulated among school dropouts, Negro youth gangs and the unemployed, demanding substantial Negro employment at Sears and Roebuck inasmuch as the company is located in an all Negro area and thousands of Negroes do business with the company. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT also noted that members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs are not clear in their thinking as to who the main enemy is of the working class. LIGHTFOOT noted that the Du Bois Clubs members should be educated to the fact that the main enemy of the working class is actually monopoly capitalism and that Sears, Roebuck and Company is one of the giants of monopoly capitalism. (S) (U)

The next item discussed was the NALC and its current drive to organize the unorganized. (S) (U)

(U) [CG T- 1, 8/1/66] (S) (U)

On August 31, 1966, a CP of Illinois Staff meeting was held at a private residence, 204 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. (S) (U)

The meeting concerned itself with a discussion relative to the Chicago Civil Rights Movement and the program of organizing Negro hospital workers by the IUD and the NALC. During this discussion, the question arose as to whether or not this drive to organize the hospital workers should be carried on by the IUD or some other specific trade union. It was pointed out that the IUD has had the responsibility of attempting to kick off this drive but that the IUD was not in a position to carry on. As a result of this discussion, it was suggested that the assignment be undertaken by the City, County and Municipal Workers of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Clerks Union. Following this discussion, it was decided that a CP of Illinois committee be set up to carry on this organizing work relative to the hospital workers and this committee was to consist of the following CP members: (S) (U)

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FRANK CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
HERB WRIGHT
JAMES WEST..

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(U)
(CG T- 1 , 8/31/66)

On October 20, 1966, a CP of Illinois Staff meeting was held at 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, led a discussion concerning the aldermanic campaigns in Chicago and the possibility of increasing Negro representation on the City Council of Chicago. In this connection LIGHTFOOT recommended that the CP of Illinois offer its resources and support to GUS SAVAGE who was running as an alderman from his ward. LIGHTFOOT felt that SAVAGE, a Negro, although not controllable by the CP, would advance the CP's interests if he were elected an alderman because SAVAGE is still in a position where the CP of Illinois through LIGHTFOOT can sit down with SAVAGE and argue with him from a CP point of view. LIGHTFOOT closed his remarks by indicating he was recommending that the CP of Illinois concentrate on the SAVAGE campaign. (U)

JIM WEST then spoke and indicated that SAVAGE's campaign may have merit but that the CP should discuss the entire context of its election policy because it was projected that the Party would itself enter a candidate in the aldermanic campaign and that LIGHTFOOT's proposal indicated that he was reversing the CP's policy. WEST suggested instead of supporting SAVAGE that the SAVAGE campaign committee make open overtures to the entire "progressive movement" and ask this movement for support. WEST stated that more could be achieved in this manner rather than have the CP exclusively support SAVAGE. (U)

WEST's comments angered LIGHTFOOT and he stated that he felt WEST was lecturing him on how a political campaign should be conducted and he indicated he needed no such lecture from WEST. WEST interrupted LIGHTFOOT and stated LIGHTFOOT had asked for opinions and he had given his opinion. (U)

LIGHTFOOT challenged WEST's statement and said WEST had not given an opinion but had undertaken an attitude against LIGHTFOOT's leadership of the Party. (U)

WEST answered by noting that if this was LIGHTFOOT's position, he would give no more opinions. (U)

The meeting then resolved itself into a heated argument among those present and LIGHTFOOT finally demanded that a special meeting be called at which time the question of his Party leadership be discussed. (U)

LOU DISKIN then broke in and stated that the CP of Illinois should have the meeting recommended by LIGHTFOOT but that the meeting should be held in a framework of discussion of the entire leadership problem of the CP of Illinois. (U)

LIGHTFOOT retorted that he did not care what framework was adopted. He did wish to discuss the problems of white chauvinism directed at his leadership. LIGHTFOOT stated that he wanted at this meeting to discuss some of the actions that JAMES WEST was guilty of. (U)

WEST injected the comment at this point that what LIGHTFOOT really wanted was to discuss JIM WEST. LIGHTFOOT's retort was that WEST could take his remark any way he desired but LIGHTFOOT still wanted the meeting to be held. (U)

At this point the opinion of EARL DURHAM was solicited as to the LIGHTFOOT recommendation for Party support of the SAVAGE campaign and DURHAM remarked that he did not think the time was proper for such a discussion. He noted, however, that he is not sure why SAVAGE needed the CP of Illinois for his campaign and that he, DURHAM, still had his reservations as to whether the CP should go all out in the campaign. (U)

DURHAM noted that it would be an advancement for the CP of Illinois if SAVAGE were elected and, therefore, he was not arguing against CP participation in the campaign. He stated, however, that in his opinion two things must be done: first, the CP would have to influence the program that SAVAGE would run on,

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and secondly, this program must be reflected in SAVAGE's campaign literature and in the local community newspapers. (U)

(CG T- 2 , 10/21/66) (U)

d. CP of Illinois Youth Commission

On August 12, 1966, the CP of Illinois Youth Commission held a forum at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Michigan and Balboa Streets, Chicago, Illinois. The main speaker for this forum was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who spoke on the concept of "Black Power."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in his remarks stated that the term, "Black Power" was being interpreted to mean whatever the particular individual who was discussing the concept wanted it to mean. LIGHTFOOT noted that the U.S. Government was utilizing the "Black Power" concept to attack the civil rights movement along with the help of certain newspapers, television stations and radio stations.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the government was first, trying to scare the people of the United States with the idea that SNCC, CORE and other Negro civil rights organizations were so violent they were out to kill the white man and should be disbanded; secondly, the government was trying to split the civil rights movement and pit one civil rights organization against the other around the black power concept; thirdly, the government was trying to pit the white man against the black man.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that the term, "Black Power" was used over 50 years ago by W.E.B. DUBOIS, but had never gotten off the ground. He noted it was used many times since but had never gained any particular meaning as an idea until the United States Government started to use it against the civil rights movement.

LIGHTFOOT stated that by definition, "Black Power" means the Negroes' economic, voting, political and labor power. LIGHTFOOT noted that this power by this definition is also used by the whites. LIGHTFOOT noted that the worse thing that could happen to the Negro civil rights movement at this time is to have the Negro and white split over this concept. LIGHTFOOT stated that the white man must realize that the Negro has the ability to lead and the

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white man must recognize this. LIGHTFOOT said that an example of the ability of the Negro to lead the white man in certain areas was what has taken place in the trade union movement where there are many Negro union leaders doing an excellent job of leadership for both the white and Negro worker. (U)

(CG T- 3, 8/26/66) (U)

e. CP of Illinois Clubs

On August 17, 1966, the CP of Illinois South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, also known as the South Side Section of the CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago. (U)

During the course of this meeting VERSTA MILLER criticized the manner in which ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the South Side Section of the CP of Illinois was running a fund raising program for a civil rights project of the club. MILLER stated that the manner in which FLORY was approaching the problem ostracized the CP of Illinois white membership. According to MILLER, FLORY was pushing the concept of Black Power and that because of this the white CP members were not contributing. MILLER noted that he wanted this type of action stopped because he did not want the white members of the CP of Illinois to believe that the South Side Section is pushing the Black Power concept. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, who was in attendance, responded to MILLER's criticism by noting that he had been told by the CP to see to it that every member of this club bought a copy of the following books which would give them an understanding of the meaning of Black Power. FLORY stated that from MILLER's comment it was apparent that MILLER did not understand this comment and he recommended that MILLER buy these books and read them. The books and pamphlets recommended by FLORY to the club were as follows: (U)

1. "Political Affairs," Vol. XLIV #8, August, 1966.
2. "The State" by V. I. LENIN.
3. "Journal of Human Relations" first quarter, 1966.

(CG T-4, 9/1/66) (U)

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

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(U)
On August 31, 1966, the Southside Section, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago. (c)

Among those members present were the following: (c) (U)

VERSTA MILLER
RANDY HOWARD
ISHMAEL FLORY
LEONA JORDAN

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During the course of this meeting, ISHMAEL FLORY spoke concerning a CP fund drive that was then underway and FLORY stated that the white membership of the CP of Illinois was lagging in their work relative to the civil rights movement. FLORY stated that the white members of the CP are letting the Negro bourgeoisie and the white chauvinists take over the civil rights movement. (c) (U)

FLORY stated that in his opinion CP members should be out in the streets busting heads and calling the shots instead of permitting the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING to make all kinds of concessions and compromises. FLORY stated that the civil rights and freedom organizations by their actions are drawing the world's attention from the Viet Nam war by marching in the streets and causing a little trouble here and there. (c) (U)

FLORY continued and stated that the CP, USA and the CP, Soviet Union are currently not following LENIN's policy as they were taught in the old days and this is why Red China is angry with Russia. FLORY stated that Red China is the only Communist country that is currently following the true Marxist - Leninist teachings. (c) (U)

(CG T- 5, 9/1/66) (c) (U)

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f. CP of Illinois Members Active in The CCCO

In early August, 1966, a meeting occurred between GENE TOURNOUR and representatives of the CP, USA National Youth leadership. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss EUGENE TOURNOUR's relationship to the CP, USA and his relationship to the civil rights movement in Chicago. (c) (U)

During the discussion at this meeting, TOURNOUR pointed out that at the time he came to Chicago to work in the civil rights movement, it had been agreed by the CP of Illinois leadership that he would not function openly as a member of the CP but would maintain regular communication with the CP through EARL DURHAM, head of the CP Negro Commission. TOURNOUR noted that he was dissatisfied with this arrangement, and he now wishes to participate in regular discussion with the CP of Illinois leadership on an organized basis, particularly with Communists who are active in trade union activity. (c) (U)

TOURNOUR noted that the reason for his desire to change was that he has found there are serious problems in his ability to communicate with the CP leadership on the problem of Communist infiltration into the civil rights and labor movements. He noted that there have been several immediate opportunities for the CP in the civil rights movement and due to the difficulty of communicating, these opportunities passed by before he, TOURNOUR, could discuss them with the CP leadership. (c) (U)

As an example of what he was referring to, TOURNOUR cited the fact that the position of secretary to AL RABY of the CCCO had become available and could have been filled by a CP member if immediate action had been taken. TOURNOUR noted that because of this, he desires to participate in a regular CP of Illinois collective which can discuss primarily the current drive of the CP and the civil rights movement to organize the hospital workers in Chicago. (c) (U)

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As a result of TOURNOUR's complaint regarding his status it was proposed that an arrangement be made for TOURNOUR to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and other leaders of the CP of Illinois in order to work out his problem. (C) (U)

(CG T- 6 , 8/15/66) (U)

On September 23, 1966, a meeting of the CP members active in the civil rights movement in Chicago and the CP Illinois leadership was held at CP headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

During this meeting it was indicated that a meeting of those CP members active in a CP collective within the CCCO and the civil rights movement was to be held some time the following week. It was proposed that LOU DISKIN, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board, appear before this group and discuss the CP of Illinois's program relative to the CCCO. During the meeting it was stated that DISKIN would be unable to meet with this CCCO CP caucus because of other commitments. (C) (U)

Also during the meeting the CP collective working within the CCCO was identified as consisting of the following individuals: (C) (U)

FRANK CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
HERB WRIGHT
JAMES WEST

(CG T- 1 , 9/23/66) (U)

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g. CP Members Active In The NALC

As of August, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board decided to select several CP Negro youths to assist HERB WRIGHT in his work within the NALC. (U)

One of the individuals considered for this assignment was BERTRAND PHILLIPS; however, it was determined that PHILLIPS worked from 4:30 p.m. to midnight and because of his schedule, it was decided that PHILLIPS would not be in a position to assist WRIGHT. (U)

[CG T- 1, 8/18/66] (U)

During late August, 1966, RODNEY STEPHENS, a Negro youth, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, was one of several CP Negro youths; who were selected and assigned to work with HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois State Board member within the NALC. (U)

The only objection that STEPHENS voiced relative to this assignment was that he lived in a far Western suburb of Chicago and would not be available for this work every evening. (U)

[CG T- 1, 8/18/66] (U)

h. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's Role In the Civil Rights Struggle in Chicago

In late August, 1966, CP members active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois held a discussion with LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois State Board member at CP of Illinois headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago. (U)

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During this discussion, LOU DISKIN stated that there was a lack of activity and work being performed in the Illinois CP District because CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, who should be at the District Office, conducting Party work and activities was off somewhere writing a book. DISKIN also noted that LIGHTFOOT, who is Chairman of the CP, USA National Negro Commission, resided right in the middle of the civil rights struggle being conducted in Chicago and with all this activity going on in his backyard, LIGHTFOOT was still unavailable and at home writing the book. (S) (U)

DISKIN in his comments implied that LIGHTFOOT was no longer performing the function of leader of the District and additionally, indicated that other Negro CP members such as EARL DURHAM were not doing much more. (S) (U)

DISKIN indicated that the only CP of Illinois Negro leader who was accomplishing anything was HERB WRIGHT. DISKIN indicated that all the members of the CP of Illinois State Board recognize HERB WRIGHT's ability to organize and at the present time HERB WRIGHT was the only Negro CP leader who has a "hot" thing going. (S) (U)

During this meeting the efforts of HERB WRIGHT to bring CP Negro youth into the civil rights movement was discussed and it was stated that VERSTA MILLER of the Southside Section, CP of Illinois was assisting HERB WRIGHT in obtaining the services of some CP Negro youth for this purpose. (S) (U)

(CG T- 1 , 8/25/66) (S)

On August 26, 1966, a discussion was held among CP members present at the CP of Illinois headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago. During the course of this discussion, it was stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was currently staying at his residence and was busy writing a book on the concept of "Black Power" in a white man's world. It was stated that many (U)

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of the CP of Illinois officers do not agree with some of the things that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is saying in his book. It was stated that the book will be finished and published some time at the end of 1966. (U)

(CG T- 4, 9/1/66)

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In late September, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was still at his residence, 9600 South Genoa, Chicago, writing his book which would carry the title something like "Black Power versus White Power". As of late September, 1966, LIGHTFOOT was indicating that he had approximately 2 or 3 more weeks of work on his book before he completed it for publication. (U)

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, a member of the CP of Illinois and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's wife, is helping CLAUDE write the book and during its preparation CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JOYCE LIGHTFOOT are continually arguing over their respective interpretations of the meaning of the civil rights movement in the United States. JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, although a CP member, tends to support the Black Nationalists in the civil rights movement whereas CLAUDE attacks the Black Nationalists and defends the CP, USA's position. As a result of their arguments, JOYCE LIGHTFOOT is called a Black Nationalist by her husband. She, in turn, calls CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT a Black Capitalist. (U)

When LIGHTFOOT completes his book, he plans to enter the November 8 Fall elections and campaign on a civil rights program. LIGHTFOOT does not have any broad plans for the campaign strategy other than to appear on television and to speak over the radio and to have some pamphlet distribution. (U)

From discussions with LIGHTFOOT, it appears that he is so completely engrossed in writing his book that he has little time for anything else and that his proposed campaign in the Fall

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elections is strictly a secondary problem to him. Also it would appear that CLAUDE's book is being prepared by him for whatever monetary value he can personally gain from the publication of this book. (U)

(CG T-1, 9/15/66) (U)

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

On September 2, 1966, the Executive Committee, CB SWP held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting the proposed Cicero march by civil rights organizations in Chicago was discussed. It was stated that the SWP would not sell literature or participate in the march. It was noted, however, that two SWP members DICK MC BRIDE and HERMAN PORTER, had been designated by the CB SWP to observe the march and to report back to the Executive Committee.

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Also during the meeting the program for holding SWP forums on various issues of the day was discussed and in this connection it was stated that one of the projected forums being held in the future was on the subject of civil rights and that an effort would be made to have Father JAMES GROPPi of Milwaukee come to Chicago and address one of these forums. SWP member ED HEISLER was designated to contact Father JAMES GROPPi, who is a priest active in civil rights work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. HEISLER was to report back to the Executive Committee the results of his contacts with the priest and with recommendations as to the possibility of a forum to be addressed by Father GROPPi. It was also stated that the CB SWP Executive Committee would correspond with the Milwaukee Branch SWP concerning the possibility of Father GROPPi accepting such a speaking assignment.

(CG T- 7, 9/6/66) (U)

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meeting of Labor Committee of the CCCO, July 12, 1966, Chicago, Illinois

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On July 12, 1966, a meeting of the Labor Committee of the CCCO was held at 459 East 63rd Street, Chicago. The following CP members were observed at this meeting: NATE SHARPE, RALPH TURNER and CHARLES WILSON. (U)

Most of the meeting dealt with the recent primary elections. After some discussion on the political issue, NATE SHARPE stated that he thought the purpose of this organization was to end discrimination in hiring Negroes and he could not see why so much time was being given to the recent elections. It was stated that at the next meeting plans will be made to fight discrimination against Negroes in hiring. (U)

(CG T- 8, 8/3/66) (U)

B. Civil Rights Marches Sponsored by the SCLC and the CCCO at Chicago, Illinois, During Period July 31 - August 24, 1966

The SCLC and CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on July 31, 1966, from the New Friendship Baptist Church, 844 West 71st Street, Chicago, to the Gage Park-Marquette Park area in Chicago and then marched back to the New Friendship Baptist Church. The purpose of the march was to call for open housing in the Gage Park-Marquette Park area, and approximately 350 persons participated in the march including the following: ARPAD BALLA and HOWARD PACKER. (U)

(CG T- 9, 9/10/66) (U)

ARPAD BALLA

As of May, 1966, ARPAD BALLA was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T- 10, 7/1/66) (U)

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HOWARD PACKER

As of June, 1966, HOWARD PACKER was a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. (U)

[(CG T- 7 , 6/29/66)] (U)

The SCLC and the CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on August 21, 1966, at Chicago in the area of the Schultz Realty Company, 10511 South Ewing, Chicago, and the Bloom Real Estate Company, 10400 South Ewing, Chicago. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and approximately 500 persons participated in this march which was for the purpose of protesting the segregation policies of the above real estate companies. The following persons participated in this march: Dr. JUNE FINER and ANN PROSTEN.

[(CG T- 9 , 8/25/66)] (U)

JUNE FINER

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights held a meeting on March 18, 1962, at a residence in Evanston, Illinois, and JUNE FINER was in attendance at this meeting. (U)

[(CG T-11, 3/23/62)] (U)

ANN PROSTEN

ANN PROSTEN is one of the individuals who had been previously active in the CP and is currently active in the civil rights movement. PROSTEN has not met with the CP in years but the CP considers her friendly, however, not always cooperative. (U)

[(CG T- 2, 1/4/66)] (U)

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The SCLC and the CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on August 24, 1966, through the 59th Street and Pulaski Road area in Chicago protesting housing segregation against Negroes in this area. JOFFRE STEWART was observed passing out the newspaper captioned "Industrial Worker," which is the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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[CG T- 9, 8/31/66)]

JOFFRE STEWART

JOFFRE STEWART attended a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum on February 18, 1966, in Chicago.

[CG T- 9, 2/24/66)]

The "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, March 19, 1966, carried an article entitled "Spits On, Rips American Flag." This article revealed that on March 18, 1966, STEWART, who has renounced his citizenship, shocked people by his action of desecrating the American flag at a meeting of the Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, Students for a Democratic Society Chapter. He did this to represent his view of being against all kinds of nationalism.

C. Meeting at Committee Union Center,
AFL-CIO, August 11, 1966,
Chicago, Illinois

On August 11, 1966, a meeting was held at the Committee Union Center, 4002 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, which center has been established by the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. HERBERT WRIGHT and GENE TOURNOUR were among those in attendance at this meeting. This group met for the purpose of discussing a program of organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area. It was agreed that this group would hold another meeting during the latter part of August, 1966, and the full staff from IUD, NALC and other civil rights groups would be invited.

[CG T- 1, 8/18/66)]

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D. Rally Sponsored by the Chicago
Chapter of the SNCC and ACT,
September 15, 1966, Chicago, Illinois

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On September 16, 1966, Officer THOMAS SHANNON, Third District, Chicago Police Department, advised that on September 15, 1966, a rally sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of SNCC and ACT, a civil rights organization in Chicago, was held at the Essex Community Church, 7400 South Blackstone, Chicago. Approximately 80 persons attended this rally, and the purpose of the rally was to raise bail and legal defense funds for ~~STOKELY~~ CARMICHAEL and other SNCC members arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, during recent demonstrations there. GUS SAVAGE was one of the speakers at this rally.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

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GENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, is a salaried staff member of the CCCO and is one of AL RABY's right-hand men. TOURNOUR has been assigned by the CCCO to work on the drive to organize hospital workers in the Chicago area. HERB WRIGHT, a CP member, also attends activities of the CCCO as an alternate representative from the Negro American Labor Council. However, in the opinion of source, TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little, if any, influence on the CCCO. (S) (U)

(CG T- 1 , 10/19/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 2 , 10/17/66 (S) (U)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

GENE TOURNOUR as a CP member has also been assigned to work within CORE and he is a member of CORE. However, he exercises very little, if any, influence in CORE. (S) (U)

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66 (S) (U)

C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

LESTER DAVIS and BRENETTA HOWELL, both of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP to work within the NAACP. However, neither DAVIS nor HOWELL exercise any influence in the NAACP and HOWELL recently has ceased attending meetings of the CP. (S) (U)

(CG T- 1 , 10/19/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 2 , 10/17/66 (S) (U)

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D. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

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On August 15, 1966, HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE and CHARLIE WILSON, who are members of the CP, were present at a NALC meeting held at the Washington Park Fieldhouse, Chicago. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss ways to rebuild the Chicago chapter of the NALC, and in all only about 22 persons were present. WRIGHT chaired the meeting and informed those present that unless they were truly interested in rebuilding the Chicago NALC chapter they should not take membership blanks. (U)

(CG T- 8, 8/24/66) (U)

HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLIE WILSON and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work within the NALC. Their main objective at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. However, the above individuals have had very little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP. (U)

(U) (CG T- 1, 10/19/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 2, 10/17/66) (U)

E. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

MARY SMITH and CAROLYN BLACK, CP members who were formerly assigned by the CP to work within the SCLC, have left the Chicago area. The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC. (U)

(U) (CG T- 2, 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1, 10/19/66) (U)

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F. Student Non-violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence
within the SNCC.

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66

G. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence
within the CUL.

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66

H. West Side Organization

CHUCK HARRIS, a CP member, at one time as an individual
maintained contact with leaders of the West Side Organization.
However, HARRIS at the present time maintains no contact with
the leaders of the West Side Organization and exercises no
influence in this organization on behalf of the CP.

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

member of Negro-American Labor Council

As of early September, 1966, a split had developed within the CCCO between the so-called militants and conservatives as to the manner in which the civil rights movement in Chicago should be conducted. As an example of this split, it is to be noted that TIMUEL D. BLACK, head of the Chicago Chapter NALC, wrote a letter dated September 7, 1966, entitled "An Open Letter" and directed this letter to EDWIN C. BERRY, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League, 4500 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. BLACK in this letter criticized BERRY's manner of working in the civil rights movement as well as other leaders of the civil rights movement in Chicago, whom BLACK considered as part of BERRY's conservative group. This letter is set out in full as follows: (U)

Timuel D. Black *Edwin Berry*
Bill Berry

September 7, 1966

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AN OPEN LETTER

"Mr. Edwin C. Berry,
Executive Director,
Chicago Urban League
4500 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

"Dear Bill:

"As you may have guessed, I am writing to you a long overdue letter that perhaps should have been written to you in April of this year. Since that night and the astounding days following, I have had a lot of time to think and ponder over the personalities, the roles and the problems of "so-called" leaders in the Civil Rights Movement. Another vexatious problem to which I have given considerable thought has been what form should the movement take and what vehicles it should use, what tactics it should employ and in whose hands should be entrusted the responsibility for bringing the "Freedom Ship" in - safely and victoriously???? (U)

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"It is my opinion, shared by numbers of other people involved and interested in civil rights, that the above questions are basic, crucial and really need immediate attention lest the movement be betrayed for a "mess of pottage". Bill, do you remember the story of how Jesus Christ was betrayed by one of his own for a few pieces of silver? Some of us believe that Dr. Martin Luther King is now historically related to this same problem. We believe that we have ample evidence, based upon past experiences, to support our fears. (U)

"As I indicated earlier, this letter to you is long overdue; but I am rather glad I have waited because it has given me more time to reflect, to observe and to watch current events unfold. (U)

"As you may remember, Bill, I have known you for about ten years, though you have not known me as long. You have been more prominent in the news than I and so I have had the advantage of seeing you through both the public and private sectors of your life. I have had the additional opportunity of being your son's teacher and so I have been able to observe the "father of the man" rather intimately. (U)

"Let me say at this point that you are one the shrewdest, coldest, most brilliant and most calculating operators I have ever had contact with and I have been around a little while. You are a Machiavellian pragmatist in the most complete sense. Because of this, I am very frightened for the welfare of Dr. King, S.C.L.C., C.C.C.O. and the whole civil rights movement in this city. You may note that I did not say that I was worried about the Chicago Urban League. I need not be because it is about the Urban League that you are so pragmatic. To borrow a phrase from the late Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, "What's good for the Urban League is good for civil rights". And weebagone unto anyone who steps into the path of this view. (U)

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"So far, I have been generalizing - sort of setting the climate for more specific things to look into. I'll just deal with a few. You know, Bill, we sort of became co-partners, organizationally, in May of 1963 - through C.C.C.O. and the school issue. Mrs. Wendell Green was to be the principal speaker at Dunbar Vocational School and you acted as a co-conspirator with about twenty other people and organizations to embarrass her. The venture was successful. You had a personal vendetta against her and Dr. Ben C. Willis and that event was, for you, a successful undertaking, though your role was in the background of it. (C) (U)

"During this same period, the Chicago Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council, C.O.R.E. and S.N.C.C. planned some demonstrations against obvious, flagrant segregation and discrimination in employment by the Motorola Corporation. Do you remember, Bill, how you and your deputy administrator, Al Prejean, tried to frighten us off of this project and, failing to do so, continued to confuse us on the issues. In fact, at the behest of you and Arthur Brazier, a special meeting was called of C.C.C.O. at which we were called, of all things, "Johnny-come-latelies" because we had issued a statement under our own name condemning the practices of the Motorola Corporation. We agreed in writing at that meeting - for the sake of harmony - that no member of C. C. C. O. would make a major civil rights statement or take any major action without the approval and support of the majority of the constituent members. (C) (U)

(An important aside: It is interesting to note that when, finally, we entered into negotiations with the officers of the Motorola Corporation, we learned that the Chicago Urban League had been attempting negotiations with them for two years. Though I had asked you persistently and consistently during the period of preparation for direct confrontation, Bill, you have given NO indication that this was so. However, one of your representatives was one of the most ever-present in attendance - once the doors were opened.) (C) (U)

"For an interesting description of a conception of your role in civil rights and employment, see Professor Robert Mc Kersies' account through a symposium dealing with "Minorities and Employment", printed in a national, professional journal named Industrial Relations and published by the University of California at Berkeley in May, 1964. (U)

(U) (Another aside: The summer of 1963 saw the beginning of Rev. Brazier's observed frequent visits to Mayor Daley's office ALONE! Your single visits to his honor's were to be noted later - in early 1966 - just before the Mayor's Bond Issue Drive and just before the Black-Newhouse state senatorial SELL - OUT.)

4/6/69
mc. of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
"You know, Bill, a city-reared boy like me should have been putting some of these pieces together in '63 and noting what the real Edwin Berry was like but I just didn't. I remember, vividly, now your affection and open support of "Chuck" Davis, Secretary of local N.A.A.C.P., when he was obviously making unauthorized deals with President of the Board of Education, Clair Roddewig, and other members of the Board of Education. As the convenor of C.C.C.O., he far overstepped his bounds and was reprimanded, severely and almost unanimously, for such unauthorized and undesired behavior. As composed as you usually are, you were livid with anger as you demanded an apology and an expression of appreciation for him as he angrily resigned. You recall that your requests were granted magnanimously and humorously. BUT "Chuck" Davis's summary resignation was accepted spontaneously. (U)

"Frankly, Bill, I was a bit surprised at your steadfast defense of "Chuck" Davis because you were in Chicago and, certainly, knew about the role that he played as one of the architects and engineers of Mayor Daley's take-over of the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. in December, 1957. That take-over signalled the demise of leadership of one of the

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most gifted and devoted civil rights workers Chicago has ever seen -- in the person of Willoughby Abner. This is what "Boss" Daley wanted and willed. Yet you fervently supported such a "turncoat" as "Chuck" Davis. Events later were to indicate that you were only acting in your true role. (U)

"Another factor was your strong opposition against the admission to C.C.C.O. of such organizations as The Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI), Protest At The Polls and Voters For Peace, on the grounds that they were political and that the Urban League, by charter, could not engage or be in consort or affiliate with any political organization. You were very vocal and firm to this position and thinly-veiled allusions about withdrawal of the Urban League from C.C.C.O. seasoned your remarks. You were supported in this "neutralist" position by The Woodlawn Organization, Catholic Interracial Council and the N.A.A.C.P. Because of the power and influence of these organizations, the applications of the above-named applicants were returned with refusal for admission. (U)

(An Aside: It is interesting to note that, in recent Bond Issue, of all things -- that precisely the three organizations that stood firmly against admitting politically-oriented groups are the same three organizations that took separate positions from C.C.C.O. in support of the Bond Issue????) (U)

"Another fact that everyone knows by now is the very political role you and Albert Raby played in the recent candidates' selection for State Senatorship. If those acts were not political, man, I have not seen any politics. (U)

"By the way, Bill, the fact that you and Al lied and bludgeoned the I. V. I. into supporting Richard Newhouse -- against their wishes and judgment, with your rascists threats to discredit them among Negroes -- insured the defeat of a proved and true liberal fighter for racial causes in the

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person of Abner J. Mikva. You gave support to the bigots of South Chicago who indicated that Abner should be more like you. They called Abner Mikva - Martin Luther Mikva. In spite of your lies and vilifications of me to the I.V.I. Board, I am still a member of that Board and was recently returned as one of the four Chicago representatives to the National Board of the Americans For Democratic Action (A.D.A.), where Negroes are sorely needed to help shape domestic and foreign policy for presentation to various governmental bodies. (S) (U)

"There are so many incidents I could allude to in order to spell out your role in civil rights. Your crowning achievement, for me, was the role you played in getting me to come to the "bargaining table" with Dick Newhouse. I had no idea about the various ways in which you two were connected. I am more aware now of those relationships, both politically and organizationally, as subtle as they may seem to be. I was not aware that, prior to our first meeting on that Sunday at your office, that you were seen entering the mayor's office on no less than four occasions, ALONE! Now, Bill, ordinarily, political independents and "real" civil rights leaders DO NOT enter the headquarters of the enemy ALONE. (S) (U)

"Two main issues were at stake, politically, at that juncture. The over-riding one was the Bond Issue which had been conceived at some North Shore suburban conclave and had to be sold to the electorate. The other was the Mikva-O'Hara campaign which national prominence as a struggle between real independent politics, and machine politics. From the White House down to City Hall and to the Korshak - Holman dynasties in the 2nd Congressional District, the word was out: MIKVA MUST BE DEFEATED. To win, Mikva needed a strong, well-known, independent Negro Candidate who could not only win but could raise the amount of participation in the Negro

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communities along independent lines. To have Mikva lose, the regular Democratic Organization needed a Negro candidate (officially and unofficially) who would get Mikva's support but would bring nothing substantial to enhance Mikva's chances in the Negro communities against the machine. When I entered the race it was quite obvious to almost everyone, including Newhouse's closest active supporters, that he had very little going for him. Newhouse did not have sufficient petitions even though he had been working at it for two months prior. Within less than a week, I had not only the necessary strong signatures for my petitions and had filed them in Springfield, but had generated enthusiasm and support (financially and numerically) that was wonderful to behold. Bill, you know, and everyone familiar with political climate and activity was aware that Black and Mikva were going to win! Fred Hubbard, running to the west but also having the 24th Senatorial District as part of the 1st Congressional District, was going to be greatly helped. The point of view of the regular Democratic Organization was that something had to be done--that combination had to be weakened. (C)

(U)

"Well, Bill, history has recorded that you and Al Raby and the committee that I, in my blind trust, agreed upon - DID IT. You saved face for the regular democratic machine in the two areas under discussion. You knew Richard Newhouse was not interested in civil rights except as an obstructionist and as an opportunist. He wanted "in" for Newhouse. You knew O'Hara's lack of leadership on civil rights issues in the Congress. You knew of his position on Vietnam and of his position as Chairman of the Sub-committee on African Affairs, particularly as it relates to American economic interests in South Africa. You knew all of this; yet, you made the decision to assure the election of these two men. (C)

(U)

"You dumped the opportunity to get two men into office whose public records on the issues of civil rights and human justice and economic equality were always in the interest of the underdog and the downtrodden. Such was so in my case -- without pay (such as you receive) and very often at personal sacrifice and danger to my professional career as a teacher.

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"With all of the above - and more - as evidence of the past and with more evidence piling up in the present, it is my conclusion that you are neither Pro-Negro nor Pro-Civil Rights. My opinion is shared by many others. I could have brought up many other "behind - the - scenes" deals that could have been executed under the capable leadership and/or instigation of yourself. I could, but this would no longer be considered a letter. It would become a book. (U)

"Let's come to your current role. Al Raby is, fundamentally, a fine "guy" and has all of the ingredients to become a great local leader. Quick fame and success have, temporarily, made him a bit power "happy". I think - and hope - he will recover. One thing may retard the recovery and progress. It may be that he has become influenced and enamoured with your style of living and your urbane sophistication. This trend has caused him to become sidetracked from real and dynamic grassroots leadership. I hope that he will come through without a severe hangover from the "Bill" Berry Intoxication. (U)

"C.C.C.O. has had no delegates' meetings for more than six weeks, though many important decisions have been made and are still being made in the name of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations. Al Raby is speaking very little for himself these days. There are spokesmen speaking in his name and, without authority, in the name of C.C.C.O. Interesting, though, how often "Bill" Berry's name appears in the news media as the Chicago Civil rights authority. Interesting, also, how many meetings on C.C.C.O. and the Chicago Freedom Movement affairs are held in the Urban League offices--without any community or grassroots leadership present. These decisions, which will affect the lives of all of the depressed and deprived communities, have no members or elected representatives present to approve or disapprove of them. I have a feeling, Bill, that you are responsible for much of this. Basically, you do not trust people. You do not trust the honesty and innate integrity of people to make decisions about their own destinies. (U)

"To this extent, I think you are dangerous to the civil rights movement in this city and to the welfare of Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

(U) "I shudder when I think of how close you are, as an advisor and confidante, to Dr. King. I dread to think of what will happen when the decisions might be made in civil rights based upon, "What's good for the Urban League and Bill Berry is good for civil rights". I hope that Dr. King, S.C.L.C., Al Raby and C.C.C.O. will become wary of your motives and tactics and will remove themselves from the danger-zone. To fail to do so, just might prove to be disastrous and perhaps even fatal." (U)

"I write this overdue letter to you, Bill, in all honesty and candor and as a result of long reflections on one of the most crucial problems of our time, i.e., "Negro leadership in a civil rights crisis". Say hello to Joe for me. The Army has been good for him. He needed a change of environment. Unfortunately, the majority of the Negroes in this city do not have any such avenues of escape." (U)

"Respectfully yours,

"Timuel D. Black, President
Chicago Area Chapter,
Negro American Labor Council"

"P.S. I was shocked at the uproar that you, Al Raby and Newhouse made when I asked the simple question (after I had signed the agreement to abide by this committee's decision on who would become the candidate for State Senator in the 24th District), "Will you let us know what were the criteria and evidence on which the committee would have made its decision?" I asked Al Raby and Rev. Lynward Stevenson (one of those on the committee) the same question after the decision had been reached. NO REPLY. I know, now, why everyone was so upset when I posted the first question. I know, now, why the SILENCE when I asked again." (U)

(U) [(CG T-1, 10/19/66)] (U)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP and was authorized by the CP to form a new organization with broad mass support so long as the new organization would protect the Party interests.

This source advised in October, 1960, that on October 28, 1960, CRILEY reported to the CP leadership that the CCDBR had been organized. He outlined its aims and purposes as being to obtain mass support to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to defend Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there would be no formal affiliation with any other national organization having the same purposes. The CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that the CCDBR was formally organized on October 26, 1960, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary after he motivated organizing the meeting of October 26, 1960.

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

APPENDIXFRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM,
Also known as Militant Labor Forum

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party(CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

SUZANNE BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

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On May 2, 1966, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

10-31-66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

[CG T-9] is an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area.

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AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-439190~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63822)

RE: STOKELY CARMICHAEL
SM-SNCC

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
IS-SNCC

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), one copy for Bureau file 100-442527 (CIRM).

Copies are being furnished Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, OSI, Norton Air Force Base, FIO, U. S. Navy, San Diego, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Two copies of LHM are being furnished to the Atlanta Office.

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (3-100-439190) (SNCC)
 - (1-100-442527) (CIRM)
- 2 - Atlanta (1-100- (SNCC) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1-100- (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
- 5 - Los Angeles (1-100-63822) (SNCC)
 - (1-100-68783) (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
 - (1-100-68853) (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JOHN HARRIS)
 - (1-100-67907) (JOHN HARRIS)
 - (1-100-65078) (CIRM)

FGK/ajs
(11)

100-442527-
NOT RECORDED
202 OCT 21 1966

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE
62 DEC 11 1967

ORIGINAL FILED

LA 100-63822

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value.

The sources described in the attached LHM are:

1st source

[redacted]
orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL
10/7/66.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

2nd source

[redacted]
orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL,
10/12/66

3rd source

[redacted]
[redacted]

Close contact is being maintained with the above sources and the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised of pertinent developments.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California

OCT 13 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL
SECURITY MATTER-SNCC

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY-SNCC

The following sources have furnished reliable information in the past:

A source reported on October 7, 1966, that JOHN HARRIS, recently indicted by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury on a charge of Criminal Syndicalism, had telephonically contacted STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on October 5, 1966, concerning his possible public appearance in Los Angeles to speak for the recently formed Committee to Defend John Harris (CDJH).

On October 12, 1966, a second source advised that at a meeting of the CDJH held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, on October 11, 1966, it was mentioned that CARMICHAEL is coming to Los Angeles in the near future to make speeches in the Watts area of Los Angeles. CARMICHAEL's expenses are to be paid by the CDJH and in addition to his own appearance, he is also to make speeches for the CDJH to help raise funds for the CDJH and SNCC. The funds raised are to be split equally between the two organizations. The CDJH is currently awaiting written confirmation from CARMICHAEL before advancing him travel expenses.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. was a member of the Los Angeles Club, Progressive Labor Party (see appendix).

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles as well as appropriate local military agencies. Local law enforcement agencies have been advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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declassification

100-447529-

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, LOS ANGELES CLUB

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the Los Angeles Club of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is affiliated with the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) with headquarters in San Francisco, California. The aims and purposes of the Los Angeles Club and the BAPLP are identical to those of the National PLP, with headquarters in New York City. The PLP is pro-Chinese Communist oriented.

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APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE MEMPHIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1-10/31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE	TYPED BY GMH
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 6/1/79 BY 60321	

REFERENCE: *of SAC. Delete pgs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 & renumber preceding pages accordingly. On pg 4, 3rd complete to 14th line delete "S.C." as a characterization. Rev. cc's corrected. Correct your cc's.*
Memphis letter to Bureau, copies to New York, 7/22/66. **U**

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: **3/13/85**

-P-

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

ME T-1 is [redacted]

ME T-2 is [redacted]

Source of Info (Sec)

ME T-3 is [redacted] **(U)**

FILE WHERE LOCATED

[redacted]

[redacted]

ME 100-4046, 361, and [redacted] **(U)**

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- 2 - Memphis (100-4070)

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INFORMANTS (continued):

Identity of Source

File Where Located

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[redacted] (U)

ME 100-4046, 361, and

[redacted] (U)

ME T-5 is

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ME 100-3566, 737

NY 100-4931, 1A 844

ME T-7 is

[redacted]

ME 100-3566, 752.

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LEADS:

THE KNOXVILLE DIVISION (Information)

An information copy is furnished Knoxville since it covers a portion of the State of Tennessee. u

- B -
COVER PAGE

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ME 100-4070

LEADS (continued):

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THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will continue to follow and report pertinent information in instant case. 4

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ inasmuch as it contains information from informants of continuing value whose unauthorized disclosure would jeopardize this Bureau's future internal security investigations. 4

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - G-2, Headquarters, Third U. S. Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - OSI, 8th District, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama (RM)
1 - U.S. Naval Investigative Service Office, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - 111th INTC, Memphis, Tennessee (RM)
1 - Region 1, 111th INTC, Nashville (RM)

Report of: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
Date: November 1, 1966

Office: MEMPHIS

Field Office File No.: ME 100-4070

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

196-19933

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRH/GAO
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-1-86

Synopsis: Small group in Nashville, Tenn., connected with civil rights movement, peace movement and study of socialism has been in existence in recent months. Group has worked in North Nashville project involving Negro community. Some of key workers of project came from Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Socialist Study Club, and Nashville Committee for Alternatives to the War in Vietnam (NCAWV). Project Director, FRED BROOKS; attended September, 1966, convention of News and Letters Committee convention of Johnson-Forest Group, Detroit, Michigan. Information set forth re CP, USA, membership of Nashville workers DONALD LESLIE BONER and FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY. Group also connected with CARL and ANNE BRADEN of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). BONER attended CP youth encampment, Camp Webatuck, New York, 9/12, 9/13, and 9/14/66, and spoke of possible rent strikes in Nashville which might lead to rioting. FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY, now teaching California State University, at 8/31/66 Marxist class, Los Angeles, discussed his summer of 1966 work in civil rights and Negro field in Nashville, Tennessee, area.

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PHILLIP ABBOT LUCE, self-admitted leader in the "new left" until his split with it in 1965 wrote concerning the SDS in his book: "The New Left," published, 1966, by DAVID MC KAY Company, Inc., New York, New York, beginning on page 139. Therein he described SDS as the last outpost of non-Communist youth in the new left--the student arm of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID); and further described as being formed in 1960 and whose early constitution had specific provisions denying Communists the right to be members of SDS. Despite this, LUCE said that most SDS workers lean toward Marxism and that SDS has become more radical and has espoused the united-front policy of joining the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations, particularly in the April 17, 1965, mass demonstration in Washington, D. C., opposing United States policy in Vietnam. LUCE added that in this SDS openly quoted the support of all young Communists, such as the May 2nd Movement, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Youth Against War and Facism, and the Young Socialist Alliance. LUCE said that SDS at its 1965 national convention shelved its Communist exclusion clause in its constitution and threw open its membership to the young Communists. LUCE concluded that while SDS is not now a Communist organization, that its very brassiness in refusing to listen to the echo of history is rapidly leading it into a position where its future will be directly tied to that of the young Communist organizations of the new left. u

The August, 1966, issue of "The Southern Patriot," self described as the official publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), on page four, carried a story entitled, "North Nashville Project Begins Community Work," in which it was stated that a children's summer program and tutorial sessions were the opening wedges being used to organize a small "medium poverty area" in the northwest section of Nashville, a type closer to the kind of anti-poverty organizing that is being carried on in northern cities. The article stated that its members "see it as a new beginning for the flagging Nashville civil rights movement, and as a way to help people in the neighborhood organize to make decisions that influence their lives." The story u

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DETAILS:

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed. *u*

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed. *u*

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A.) North Nashville Project and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC)

[On October 28, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1] *u*
who is familiar with activities of a group known as the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, office address 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, advised that the SSOC is primarily a group of Southern white college students and recent college graduates formed about three years ago to serve as a counterpart in connection with the civil rights movement to the predominantly Negro group known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and that during recent months this group, according to its literature, has engaged in three prime fields of activity, namely, the civil rights movement, opposition to the United States policy in Vietnam, and poverty, particularly in urban areas. *u*

[On July 6, 1965, in connection with another investigation, Memphis Confidential Informant T-2] *u*
advised that on July 6, 1965, JUDY PARDUN, National Office Staff, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), National Office, Chicago, Illinois, in welcoming a new member into the SDS, stated that the SSOC, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, was a fraternal organization of the SDS, having similar concerns, et cetera, and that this new SDS member should plan to attend a Southwide SSOC conference at the end of the Summer of 1965. *u*

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listed RONDA STILLEY as one of four full-time workers in the North Nashville Project and listed FRED BROOKS, a Tennessee State University student, Nashville, as one who is coordinating the project "after working for the last few years with CORE in Louisiana and SNCC in Mississippi." The article further stated, "Nashville's problems are getting closer to those in northern cities where at the government level there is a theoretical acceptance of integration but on a practical level that's not the case at all, says Dave Kotelchuck, a Vanderbilt professor, who gives a weekly physics lesson to the older children." The article continued that the Project members are mainly University students and teachers who have been involved in local civil rights and peace work. The article continued, "Another important difference between the organizers and the community is that the community is almost all Negro while about half of the Project workers are white." The article continued, "With the recent emphasis on the importance of black communities being organized by Negroes, the question of whether to go into the area was debated hotly." ^{LA} ^{MISS.} u

"We agreed that the Negro workers could be most effective in black communities," Miss STILLEY said, "but we see the process as being one of stages: in some of the more basic stages, the black-white issue is less important than filling basic needs such as education." u

"We're making it possible for Negroes in our group to do things that they wouldn't have been free to do otherwise." u

Characterizations of the May 2nd Movement (M2M), the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), the Youth Against War and Fascism, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), together with the SCEF, are set forth in the Appendix Section. u

u ~~u~~ With regard to the abovementioned FRED BROOKS, on September 22, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informants T-3 and T-4 advised that a "News and Letters Committee" convention, an affiliate of the Johnson-Forest Group, was held in Detroit, Michigan, September 3, 4, and 5, 1966, and that among those members listed as attending was FRED BROOKS who reported that he and a group of students were working on a project in North Nashville (Tennessee) to help Negroes who were destitute in housing and schooling, and with voter registration. (The Johnson-Forest Group, also known as Johnsonites, have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.) ~~u~~ u

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WAX [During the period June 16, 1966, to October 28, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-5 advised that there have been three primary interlocking groups in Nashville having considerable common membership active in the desegregation and "opposition to United States policy in Vietnam" movement, namely, the hereinbefore mentioned North Nashville Project, the Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam, and the Socialist Study Group, as well as the SSOC. For example, SSOC staff members ED HAMLETT, JODY PALMOUR, and RONDA STILLEY, as well as SSOC supporters FRED SILVER, DONALD LESLIE BONER, and FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY and DAVID KOTELCHUCK, have been active in all of these movements in various degrees. X u

For example, [on July 29, 1966, T-5 advised that various representatives of the North Nashville Project, the SSOC, the Socialist Study Group, and the NCAWV met in SSOC Headquarters, 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, on the night of July 26, 1966, including such individuals as FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY, then spending the summer with the SSOC in Nashville and who is a professor at California State University; DONALD LESLIE BONER, a song writer, of Nashville, Tennessee; JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, and wife SHERRY MYERS, both of whom are leaders of the Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam (NCAWV); RONDA STILLEY, SSOC field worker and North Nashville Project worker; DAVID KOTELCHUCK, Vanderbilt University Professor; and FRED SILVER, Hillsboro High School student. The meeting was visited by ART SHIELDS, who was the principal speaker and who was introduced by DONALD LESLIE BONER and described as a writer for "The Worker," (an east coast Communist publication). Also present was GEORGE MEYERS, Southern Director of the Communist Party (CP), Baltimore, Maryland. The meeting was presided over by FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY. BONER, in introducing SHIELDS, said that SHIELDS and MEYERS were touring the Southern United States seeking material for a book or pamphlet to be entitled "Down South, The Negro Problem," in behalf of "The Worker." X u

SHIELDS spoke for about forty-five minutes on his travels throughout the Soviet Republic, giving the impression that his travels were fairly recent, and spoke of his contacts with Russian people and told how they loved peace, were hard-working and he spoke in general terms concerning the Soviet economy, industrialization, and agriculture. He spoke very X u

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favorably concerning his trip to Russia and expressed admiration for the Russian people and their form of government. He also talked about "The Worker," and its role in American journalism and gave out samples of recent copies of this publication. *Xu*

FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY led a discussion lasting about an hour regarding various aspects of the socialist form of government. *Xu*

It was noted that when GEORGE MEYERS walked into the meeting, he was warmly greeted by DAVID KOTELCHUCK, the Vanderbilt University Physics Professor, who seemed to have known MEYERS for some time in the past. *Xu*

[Again on June 27, 1966, T-5 *Xu* advised that at the SSOC Headquarters, 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, on June 23, 1966, JODY PALMOUR, WILLIAM MYERS and wife SHERRY MYERS were discussing the "civil rights mobile unit" which the group in connection with the North Nashville Project would drive through the Negro communities in Nashville. *Xu*

As a means of identifying the people mentioned hereinbefore, the "Nashville Tennessean," issue of July 8, 1966, stated that 21 persons were arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department, Nashville, Tennessee, after disobeying police orders to leave the War Memorial Building on July 7, 1966, in connection with a peace fast being sponsored by the NCAWV. *u*

A review of the records of the Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, July 8, 1966, reflected the following identifying data concerning the persons arrested including the persons named hereinbefore at Nashville:

DAVID KOTELCHUCK

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	
Address:	
Employed:	Nashville, Tennessee
Height:	Professor, Vanderbilt University
Weight:	6 feet 1 inch
Eyes:	200 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Blond
	Medium

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Brother;

MILTON KOTELCHUCK
[redacted]
Nashville, Tennb6
b7C~~DONALD X BONER~~DONALD LESLIE BONER:

Race: White
Sex: Male
Born: [redacted]
Address: [redacted]
Nashville, Tennessee
Occupation: Free-lance song writer
Height: 5 feet 10 inches
Weight: 145 pounds
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Light
Father: J. E. BONER
[redacted]

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Arrests:

Nashville, Tennessee
Arrested at Nashville on March 8,
1964 for disorderly conduct by
fighting and paid a \$25 fine.JODY X PALMOUR:

Race: White
Sex: Male
Born: February 15, 1945
Residence: [redacted]
Nashville, Tennessee
Employed: Office Manager, Southern Student
Organizing Committee (SSOC),
1703 Portland Avenue
Height: 5 feet 6 inches
Weight: 120 pounds
Eyes: Blue
Hair: Brown
Characteristics: Wears beard, hunch-backed and
crippled
Father: EVANS, DRAWER, Gainesville, Georgia

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ROBERT EDWIN HAMLETT:
also known as Ed Hamlett:

Race:	White	
Sex:	Male	
Born:	[REDACTED]	b6
Address:	[REDACTED]	b7C
Occupation:	Nashville, Tennessee Campus traveler Southern Student Organizing Committee 1703 Portland Nashville, Tennessee	
Height:	5 feet 10 inches	
Weight:	165 pounds	
Hair:	Brown	
Eyes:	Green	
Complexion:	Medium	
Father:	JAMES HAMLETT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Tennessee	b6 b7C

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FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY:

Race:	White	
Sex:	Male	
Born:	[REDACTED]	
Residence:	[REDACTED]	b6 b7C
Occupation:	Nashville, Tennessee Professor, California State University	
Height:	6 feet	
Weight:	145 pounds	
Eyes:	Blue	
Hair:	Brown	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~JOHN WILLIAM MYERS:

Race: White
 Sex: Male
 Born: [REDACTED]
 Address: [REDACTED]
 Occupation: Nashville, Tennessee
 Artist, Methodist Publishing House,
 Height: 6 feet 2 inches
 Weight: 175 pounds
 Hair: Brown
 Eyes: Brown
 Wife: SHERRY MYERS

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b7CSHERRY FRANCES MYERS:

Race: White
 Sex: Female
 Age: 23
 Address: [REDACTED]
 Husband: MRS. JOHN WILLIAM MYERS

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On July 8, 1966, T-5 advised that during the peace fast at the War Memorial Building on July 7, 1966, at about 2 p.m. CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, of Louisville, Kentucky, appeared at the War Memorial Building to give support to the persons participating in the peace fast and that ROBERT EDWIN HAMLETT embraced ANNE BRADEN and that FRANCES THOMAS FOLEY was heard to remark that ANNE BRADEN had stated that they, the BRADENS, were going to help with the demonstrators' expenses.

The masthead of the October, 1966, issue of "The Southern Patriot," published by the SCEF, listed CARL BRADEN as Executive Director and listed ANNE BRADEN as Editor of "The Southern Patriot."

With regard to CARL and ANNE BRADEN, Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, [REDACTED] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified this individual as well as his wife ANNE BRADEN as having been known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

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The "Courier-Journal," Louisville, Kentucky, daily newspaper, issue of February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. *u*

On August 12, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-6 advised that various questionnaires were filled out or about June 27, 1966, at a youth conference of the Communist Party (CP) following the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, and that among those engaging in this activity were DONALD LESLIE BONEF, age 22, male, white, resident of 3105 Louise Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, who indicated he had been in the CP for four months and that he planned to attend a CP youth training school at the end of the Summer of 1966. *u*

u On September 23, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-7 advised that a CP, USA, Youth Conference was held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, and that among those attending was DONALD BONER of Nashville, Tennessee, and that during the conference BONER made a report in which he said there were three whites working in Nashville; that they were about to recruit one Negro; that the main efforts were to organize rent strikes and to work with the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), and to establish socialist discussion groups for students. BONER predicted a wide-spread rent strike in Nashville soon, which could break out into rioting and which the Party must be prepared to take advantage of. He emphasized that more Communist youths must come South. *u*

u On September 8, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-8 advised that a Marxist class sponsored by the Southern California District, CP, USA, was held August 31, 1966, in Los Angeles to study the topic "Imperialism and the Negro Revolution in the U. S."; that TOM FOLEY, California State University Professor, said he had just returned to California from having worked for two months in and around Nashville, Tennessee; that after talking to several hundred Negroes, workers, students, and other representatives of the Negro community, that they themselves were not united as to what they were; that a waive of black nationalism is now being seriously considered in that area; and that it is indicative of the trend throughout the United States; that many leaders *u*

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of the civil rights and peace movements in that area, representing Negro groups, are now considering socialism, this being done after much concentration and evaluation of the civil rights and peace movements. ~~X~~ u

FOLEY continued that he spent approximately two months in and around Nashville, Tennessee, working primarily for ANNE and TOM BRADEN. During this time he was engaged in doing research and attempting to organize young intellectuals and young Negro workers in the civil rights struggle. ~~X~~ u

FOLEY also commented on the events taking place around the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), saying that there is a trend among these people to re-evaluate their positions and they are now presently considering socialism as a goal and alternative to present conditions. ~~X~~ u

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed. u

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APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) formerly known as the May 2 Committee was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

(A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is attached.)

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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APPENDIX

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen of New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

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"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

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The second source also advised on May 28, 1965, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (WDBCA)APPENDIX

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization. The CP officials were told that it would be reasonable to expect that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually merge into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (WDBCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The slogan of the organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, was: "It is our belief that this nation can best serve its purposes in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete freedom of thought and freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these conditions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racial and imperialist forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to attempt to destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the WDBCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the WDBCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC are varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the WDBCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known also as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and, thereby, gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 9, 1966, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
November 1, 1966

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Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
dated November 1, 1966, at Memphis, Tennessee, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished
reliable information in the past.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

A pamphlet distributed by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) captioned "SNCC: Structure and Leadership" states in part as follows:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

"The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to formulate strategy. The Committee elects an executive committee, which is responsible for employing staff and overseeing the general program.

"SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.

"This program has captured the imagination of students all over the country, and today more than 150 SNCC field secretaries are symbols of courage and dedication as they undertake the often tedious and tiring, and always dangerous work, in the most difficult areas of the South...."

The December 3, 1964, issue of "The Atlanta Journal," a daily newspaper issued in Atlanta, Georgia, contained an article by Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak captioned "Civil Rights: The Danger Ahead," which stated in part as follows:

"THE FIRST authentic revolutionary student movement in U. S. history is now trying to take over leadership of the Negro fight for equality."

The above article continued stating, "This new leadership, headed by young activists like James Foreman and John Lewis of the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee (SNCC),

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is now identifying itself with the leadership of the merging new nations of Africa and other underdeveloped parts of the world."

This article also stated, "In September half a dozen left-wing activists, including Lewis, Foreman and Robert Moses, the on-the-scene leader in Meississippi, went to Guinea as guests of President Sekou Toure. The State Department knew they were going, but was completely by-passed, and got no report despite two long sessions between the Negro leaders and President Sekou Toure himself. What worries responsible leaders of the civil rights movement is that SNCC will put into practice the revolutionary techniques of these emerging countries."

The above article stated further, "Whether and to what extent these new activists are Communist-infiltrated isn't wholly known. But it's significant that Moses was a speaker last week in New York at the annual dinner of the National Guardian, a publication widely regarded as the most flamboyant exponent of the Chinese Communist line in this country."

The April 4, 1965, issue of "The Washington Post," a daily newspaper issued in Washington, D. C., contained an article by Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak captioned "Inside Report - A Long Look at SNCC," which stated as follows:

"THE PRESENCE of Communist elements within the operations of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is not really a case of diabolical Red infiltration. In the civil rights battle, SNCC simply has left the door open to all who want to enter.

"It would be a miracle if Communists had not attached themselves to SNCC. Instead, SNCC leaders make no secret of their refusal to bar Communists.

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"And because SNCC is the inspiration for so many idealistic young collegians, this refusal to recognize the danger of Communist infiltration is tragic. By providing ammunition to the segregationists, it poses a long-range threat to the civil rights movement itself (as Communists almost wrecked U. S. labor a generation ago).

"EVER SINCE we first wrote of this danger, in August, 1963, we have been denounced by angry SNCC defenders challenging us to cite evidence. We do so now, but with these two caveats:

"First, extreme radicalism in SNCC is by no means solely or even principally due to Communist influences (for example, black racism is rising inside SNCC). Second, only an infinitesimal fraction of SNCC workers have Communist ties.

"But an infinitesimal fraction can be quite influential. Consider the fact that SNCC's legal arm, particularly in Mississippi voter registration, is virtually the same as the National Lawyers Guild, long-time follower of the Communist line. It was this legal advice that helped propel the Mississippi Freedom Party (a subsidiary of SNCC) to extremist positions at the 1964 Democratic Convention.

"Two Lawyers Guild members active in SNCC projects--Morton Stavis and Arthur Kinoy--are illustrative of many.

"Both have specialized in Communist clients (Kinoy participated in the defense of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg). Both have belonged to Communist fronts (Stavis took the Fifth Amendment before Congress in regard to Communist Party membership). Both have been attorneys for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (the notorious UE expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of Communist domination).

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APPENDIX

"MOREOVER, there is a clear connection between SNCC, the UE, and an ultraleftist publication called the National Guardian (which currently spews out the Chinese Communist line).

"Copies of the National Guardian are standard equipment at SNCC field offices. SNCC leaders have signed testimonials praising the Guardian. The Guardian's general manager is Russell Nixon, formerly of the UE. At the UE national convention last September, the 'potentiality' of allying 'labor' and civil rights was discussed by Ella J. Baker, a prominent SNCC adviser.

"It was Miss Baker, a veteran leftist, who harangued neophyte Mississippi Negro leaders into refusing a good compromise at the 1964 Democratic Convention. She also helps link SNCC with the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), where she has intimate ties. SCEF, impregnated with pro-Communists, has provided financial and personnel assistance to SNCC.

"MORE OMINOUS are the ties between SNCC and communist youth groups abroad. A SNCC representative named Reginald Robinson attended the Moscow World Youth Forum last September. SNCC workers plan to attend a Red-sponsored youth rally in Algeria this summer. And SNCC is seeking alliances with young radicals abroad.

"John Lewis, SNCC's national chairman, seems to be no Communist. But he is repeating the error of so many liberals of the past who believed they could use the Communists rather than be used."

APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1206943-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9

Page 144 ~ Duplicate;
Page 145 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 147 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 158 ~ Duplicate;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/66 - 10/27/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.	TYPED BY meh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCES

Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. dated 8/1/66,
at WDC.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATAINFORMANTSIdentity of SourceFile Where Located

WF T-1 is

100-45871-112 Page 1

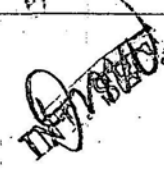
WF T-2 is

b7D

100-45871-112 Page 1

WF T-3 is

Used to
describe HUGH FOWLER

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: (9) - Bureau (100-442529) 1 - 116th INTC Group, WDC (By Hand) 1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, WDC (By Hand) 1 - NISO, WDC (By Hand) 1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 1 - Richmond (Info) (RM) 3 - Washington Field (100-43710)		100-442529-2034 16 NOV 8 1966 REC-102
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,	
Request Recd.	ED. CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	COPIES DESTROYED 11/17/66	
How Fwd.	1200 PFC 30. 1970	
By	56 NOV 21 1966	

WFO 100-43710

WF T-4 is Used to
describe
GEORGE MEYERS

WF T-5 is CG 5824-S* Used to
describe
MIKE ZAGARELL

b7D

WF T-6 is PSI Used to describe
BRUMBACK, FREDERICH,
and REIMERS

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~"
since information from all informants could reasonably
result in the identification of confidential informants
of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness
thereof.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally
by WFO personnel to local intelligence agencies.

SA GLASS observed ZAGARELL on 8/27/66.

SA PAUL E. MORRISON observed GEORGE MEYERS
on 8/27/66.

SA GLASS observed REIMERS, BRUMBACK and
FREDERICH on both 8/27/66 and 8/28/66.

The agent who observed the workshop on Police
Brutality on 8/27/66 was SA GLASS.

The agent who observed the workshop on the
Right to Dissent on 8/27/66 was SA EDWARD C. RUDIGER.

-B-

COVER PAGE

WFO 100-43710

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (INFORMATION)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Maryland and District of Columbia is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

-C*-

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 116th INTC Group, Washington, D.C.
1 - OSI, 4th District, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
1 - NISO, Washington, D.C.
Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. Office: Washington, D.C.
Date: 11/1/66

Field Office File #: 100-43710

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The DCA held a March on Washington in August, 1966.
✓ Civil Rights Groups were asked to participate. ✓ Camping gear for the group reportedly furnished by SNCC and MFDP. ✓ Executive Secretary of DCA said participating representatives from Negro and Puerto Rican Ghettoes and white working class communities were to assemble to discuss the DCA platform. ✓ GEORGE MEYERS and MIKE ZAGARELL attended the March. ✓ YSA members attended the March.

-P*-

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party

1. March on Washington, August 27-28, 1966.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

WFO 100-43710

The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held a national convention in Chicago, Illinois, June 17-19, 1966. At this convention plans were made to hold a "National Day of Protest" in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the DCA. Civil rights groups and peace organizations would be asked to participate.

WF T-1, June 21, 1966

The DCA is characterized in the appendix.

A planning meeting for the "National Day of Protest" was held on July 16, 1966, at DCA National Headquarters, 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. In addition to DCA representatives, there were also present representatives from civil rights and peace organizations. This meeting brought forth a proposed National Action in Washington, D.C., scheduled for August 27-28, 1966. The proposed program called for workshops the first day on problems of American Youth with emphasis on the War in Vietnam, unemployment, and police brutality. Saturday night, August 27, 1966, the group would camp out as near to the White House as possible with entertainment provided. On Sunday August 28, 1966, a mass assembly would be held at which a program for political action reflecting the previous day's discussions would be presented, concluded with a mass march.

WF T-2, July 19, 1966

of America
"The Washinton Post" newspaper, Washington, D.C., August 27, 1966, Page D-16 contained an article captioned "Du Bois Clubs plan Two Days of Rallies". The article contained an interview with HUGH FOWLER, 21, the Executive Secretary of the DCA. The article stated that FOWLER said that 1000 or the 4000 members of the DCA were expected to attend the rallies. He said they were to camp out in Maryland's Patapsco State Park, using camping gear supplied by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). *Die*

C.P. Suspect
FOWLER stated that "partidipating representatives from Negro and Puerto Rican Ghettoes and the white working class communities" would assemble to discuss the Du Bois Clubs' platform. This platform included ending the War in Vietnam, universal sufferage at age 18, compensation for "victims of police brutality", abolition of loyalty oaths and "protection of the right to dissent". ✓

WFT-3 advised that HUGH FOWLER attended a National Communist Party (CP) Youth Conference held during September, 1965.

On August 27, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that the DCA Workshop on Police Brutality was attended by approximately 40 individuals, predominantly Negro. An individual from Philadelphia gave a report relating to conditions in Philadelphia and describing "Operation Alert" in Philadelphia which has as its purpose utilizing cars to follow police and spy on them. He reported

WFO 100-43710

that the operation started with four cars and had grown to 26 cars in operation. He claimed that police brutality had decreased because of "Operation Alert".

Another report was given by a man from New York who said he was a SNCC worker in whose home the police had found dynamite during the summer of 1966. This man claimed that he was "framed" by the Philadelphia Police.

A woman reported on police-community relations in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California. She stated that there was a Community Alert Patrol formed in Watts but that it got too much publicity. She claimed that as a result of the publicity the patrol became ineffective. She claimed that these patrols could not be given publicity and remain effective.

Another individual from Philadelphia proposed that there be changes in the Office of Economic Opportunity because in his opinion the Office of Economic Opportunity was making "policemen and fascists" out of the "kids" that were being trained in camps run by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Another proposal made at the workshop was that there should be more Negro policemen in Negro neighborhoods.

On August 27, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI observed the DCA Workshop on The Right to Dissent. In this workshop, led by HUGH FOWLER, FOWLER suggested that national cooperation between the DCA, and other anti-war and civil rights groups, to collaborate nationally on sit-ins, pickets, and demonstrations against the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives.

WFO 100-43710

On August 27, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following people in and around the DCA Workshops which were held at the Sylvan Theatre near the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.:

GEORGE MEYERS

MIKE ZAGARELL

PAULA REIMERS

TERRILL BRUMBACK

LEON FREDERICH

REIMERS, BRUMBACK, FREDERICH and ZAGARELL were also observed at the Sylvan Theatre on August 28, 1966.

*Probable Member of
Du Bois Clubs of
America*

D.C.
In August, 1966, WF T-4 identified GEORGE MEYERS as the Chairman of the Maryland-District of Columbia District of the CP, USA and as a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

WF T-5 advised on April 16, 1965, that MIKE ZAGARELL was at that time the National Youth Director of the CP, USA. *D.C.*

WF T-6 advised during May, 1966, that TERRILL BRUMBACK, LEON FREDERICH and PAULA REIMERS were current members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). *D.C.*

WFO 100-43710

✓ The YSA is described in the appendix.

B. YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, (YSA)

As reported in IA three members of the YSA in Washington, D.C. attended the DCA March on Washington August 27-28, 1966.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington, D.C. 20535
November 11, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.
dated and captioned as above.

All sources(except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/4/66

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to the Bureau dated 8/9/66.

Periodic contact and regular liasion association with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in captioned matter in the past, has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Omaha
RCM:clb
(3)

REC 53

100-442529-2035

NOV 7 1966

SOVIET SECTION
IN RUC

NOV 14 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

) DATE: 11/2/66

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-CSOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)☐ Post and destroy
☒ File

This case will be delinquent. 11/3/66

Date of Bureau deadline: 11/3/66

Reason for the delinquency: OTHER EXPEDITE MATTERS

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: ON OR BEFORE
11/18/66AEC zone designation; e. g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)☐ No administrative action necessary.

HQA of ne BH see

LEFT DIA
C.D.

11/2/66

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE TAMPA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/27/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD	TYPED BY SS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

TPlet to Bureau, dated 5/2/66.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from [redacted] the disclosure of which might reasonably result in identification of these informants of continuing value and impair their usefulness for the future.

INFORMANTS:IdentityLocation

TP T-1 is [redacted]

b7D

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Tampa (100-805)

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 30 1970

51 NOV 16 1966

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2036 REG-49

REC-107

12 NOV 8 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	SD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 11/15/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: RES
By	BY: [Signature]

Notations

[Handwritten signature]

1cc airt 924900

TP 100-805

TP T-2 is



b7E

-B*-

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA ~~HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD~~ Office: Tampa
Date: October 31, 1966
Field Office File #: 100-805 Bureau File #: 100-442529
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: TP CP Club in July, 1966 was instrumental in organizing interracial group, later named Citizens Movement For Progress. Temporary officers included EMMETT CARTER, Tampa CP Club Chairman and LEO P. LEMLEY, who registered as a communist in 1937. Upon resignation of LEMLEY, he was succeeded by H. S. WILSON, Tampa CP Club member. Five other members of Tampa CP Club identified among total membership of sixteen at Citizens Movement for Progress. No meetings held since 8/28/66.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, U.S.A.

TP T-1 advised on August 1, 1966, that at a meeting of the Tampa Communist Party Club on July 30, 1966, PAT TOOHEY, of Miami, who is Florida organizer for the Communist Party, was briefed by EMMETT CARTER concerning a new interracial group in Tampa. CARTER said he had organized this group in early July, 1966, and he urged TOOHEY to come to a meeting of the club to be held July 31, 1966. TOOHEY did not think he should attend.

EMMETT CARTER has been identified by TP T-1 and TP T-2 as Chairman of the Tampa Communist Party Club.

TP T-2 reported on August 15, 1966, that the Tampa

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party Club had made contact with a group of Negro people and were holding regular meetings in an effort to get some kind of community organization on the way based on the issues of housing, jobs, public health, etc.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Citizens Movement for Progress

TP T-1 reported on August 15, 1966, the interracial group mentioned under Roman Numeral I above first met on July 2, 1966, at the residence of JULIUS DAVIS, [redacted] Tampa. He stated the purpose of the group was to further the improvement of relations among all races and to specifically support all efforts aimed at ending discrimination against Negro people and the securing for them of full equality in the enjoyment of their political, economic and social rights. It was decided that anyone would be eligible for membership who:

b6
b7C

- (a) Subscribes to the organization's statement of purpose; and
- (b) Agrees to abide by decisions of the organization in all matters pertaining to its affairs.

Initially, it was agreed there would be no dues, but voluntary contributions used to carry on the work of the organization. Temporary officers elected were:

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Secretary/Treasurer

JULIUS DAVIS
EMMETT CARTER
LEO P. LEMLEY

C.P. member
Pa

JULIUS DAVIS was identified by TP T-1 as a Negro who works in the construction industry and whose acquaintance EMMETT CARTER had cultivated after they worked

together on construction jobs. TP T-1 said that DAVIS is not known to have any Communist Party affiliation or to know of that of EMMETT CARTER or others in this interracial group.

LEO P. LEMLEY registered as a communist on July 13, 1937, at the Voters Registration Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1940 according to records of the Bureau of Police, Philadelphia. ~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

TP T-1 further advised that at a meeting that at a meeting on August 14, 1966, the interracial group decided to call itself Citizens Movement for Progress. Also, at this meeting a letter of resignation from LEO P. LEMLEY was read and his resignation accepted. Thereafter, HAROLD S. WILSON was elected temporary Secretary-Treasurer.

HAROLD S. WILSON is known to TP T-1 and TP T-2 as a member of the Tampa Communist Party Club and of the Florida State Committee of the Communist Party.

TP T-1 reported on various dates between July and September, 1966, that a total of five meetings of the Citizens Movement for Progress were held, the last on August 28, 1966, and all were concerned primarily with organizational matters. He advised the total membership, based on attendance at these meetings, was sixteen. In addition to the above officers, membership included the following persons known to TP T-1 as members of the Tampa Communist Party Club:

~~DOVIE CARTER~~
~~DANIEL R. HERMAN~~
~~DELLA FAY HERMAN~~
~~JOSE ALVAREZ~~
~~DORA SUAREZ~~

FLA

TP T-1 reported on September 13, 1966, the meeting of the Citizens Movement for Progress scheduled for September 11, 1966, was cancelled by JULIUS DAVIS, who stated he had to go out of town on that date. TP T-1 advised on October 17, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that no further meetings of Citizens Movement for Progress have been held and all efforts by EMMETT CARTER and HAROLD S. WILSON to contact JULIUS DAVIS have been unsuccessful.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tampa, Florida

October 31, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
Reference	Report of SA HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/2/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/66 - 10/31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE	TYPED BY bdb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE at Jackson dated 8/5/66.

- P -

LEADS:JACKSON DIVISIONAT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, CHARSN (RM) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La., (RM) 2 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 2 - Jackson (100-57) R209 DEC 30 1970	

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100-442529-2037	
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EX 101	
Notations <i>[Handwritten: INFO SEC, EMP, PARK]</i>	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. I
Request Recd.	11/21/66
Date Fwd.	NIS
How Fwd.	250
By	NOV 30 1966

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS:

Identity

Location

✓ JN T-1 is

✓ JN T-2 is

JN 100-730-2
Used to characterize
MONICA KLEIN

b7D

✓ JN T-3 is

Used to characterize
IRA GRUPPER

✓ JN T-4 is

✓ JN T-5 is Former

(by request)

Used to characterize
IRA SANDPERL

✓ JN T-6 is Former

(by request)

Used to characterize
IRA SANDPERL

✓ JN T-7 is

(Panel Source)

Used to characterize
JOAN BAEZ

b7D

✓ JN T-8 is

(Panel Source)

Used to characterize
JOAN BAEZ

✓ JN T-9 is

Used to characterize
JOAN BAEZ

✓ JN T-10 is

Philadelphia PSI

Used to characterize
JOAN BAEZ

✓ JN T-11 is

Used to characterize
JOE ROBERT KERKVLIT

JN 100-57

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Captain JAMES CARMICHAEL, Monterey, California, Police Department, furnished SA BURNCY THREADGILL information regarding IRA SANDPERL.

Special Agent WILLIAM E. HUGHES observed JOAN BAEZ at the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza.

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York as that office is origin in this matter.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-10 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, CHARN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
2 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE
Date: 11/2/66

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: Jackson 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

This report covers the period August 1, 1966, through October 31, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

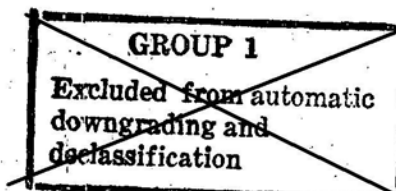
No information developed.

III. COMMUNISM PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)

JN T-1 on October 26, 1966, advised that ~~LAWRENCE GUYOT~~ continues to be the Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), whose State Headquarters is located at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi.

MONICA KLEIN

JN T-1 advised that ~~MONICA KLEIN~~, former office worker at MFDP, is presently involved in voter registration in the Clinton, Mississippi, area.

JN T-2 on February 6, 1956, advised that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Source advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 18, 1966, E. E. JOHNSON, Chief of Police, Columbia, Mississippi Police Department, stated that several Negro and white civil rights workers, including ~~IRA GRUPPER~~, continue to remain at the MFDP Headquarters at Columbia, Mississippi. He continues to take an active part in the marches at Columbia, Mississippi, which are sponsored by the MFDP.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Current member of WEB Dubois Club

JN T-3 advised on May 4, 1965, that IRA GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the W.E.B. DuBOIS Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club.

✓ A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBOIS Clubs of America appears in the Appendix of this report.

ANN SIROTOF

JOHNSON advised that in addition, ANN SIROTOF, has been active in the marches at Columbia, Mississippi.

JN T-4 advised on April 18, 1966, that a meeting of the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) was held on April 16, 1966, at YAWF Headquarters, 58 West 25th Street, New York City. Approximately 35 people attended this meeting. During the meeting, a "mailing list" was circulated and among those who signed their names and addresses was ANN SIROTOF, [redacted] New York, New York.

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✓ A characterization of YAWF appears in the Appendix of this report.

IRA SANDPERL
SUSAN SANDPERL

IRA and SUSAN SANDPERL were observed by Special Agents of the FBI participating in Marches and Demonstrations, sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Grenada, Mississippi, during September, 1966.

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JN T-5 advised during 1952 and 1953 that IRA SANDPERL was active in protesting the injustice of the ROSENBERG case in the Palo Alto, California, area.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

JN T-6 advised on March 10, 1955, that IRA SANDPERL addressed a meeting of the Palo Alto Peace Club on March 8, 1955, on the topic, "Peace, India, and GANDHI". SANDPERL laid particular emphasis on the non-violent resistance that the followers of GANDHI used.

Captain JAMES CARMICHAEL, Monterey, California Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 23, 1966, that IRA SANDPERL is president of the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence (ISNV), Carmel Valley, California.

On June 30, 1965, CECIL PHARRIS, Assistant Inspector, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, California, furnished a leaflet entitled, "Institute for the Study of Non-Violence", which contained in part the following information:

"The Institute for the Study of Non-Violence has come into being because of a need of our time. All over the world, men agree that pain of universal destruction, organized violence, i.e. war, must be outlawed. Yet the one general accord that exists throughout the world is that it is proper and even patriotic to take the life of a

JN 100-57

political foreign opponent. This view is shared by all countries and by all political groupings with the exception of the pacifists.

"The need, then, is to understand the nature, principles, and assumptions of non-violence: its practical, psychological, personal, social, political, and economic applications. It is the aim of the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence to explore every facet of this strange, though commonly held assumption; namely, the extolled orthodoxy of international murder.

"The Institute, which will run for six weeks at a time, will be based primarily on informal, yet scheduled and disciplined seminars.....which will begin with twenty minutes of silence or meditation."

The above leaflet listed IRA SANDPERL as President of the ISNV.

~~JOAN CHANDOS BAEZ~~

WJ
JOAN BAEZ was observed by Special Agents of the FBI participating in Marches and Demonstrations in Grenada, Mississippi, during September, 1966. The Marches and Demonstrations are sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President. W

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JN T-7 on December 19, 1960, advised that JOAN BAEZ, a folk singer, sat at the dais at a dinner sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee held on December 15, 1960, at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. W

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JN T-8 on December 20, 1962, advised that at a dinner held on December 15, 1962, at the Americana Hotel, New York City, under the auspices of the ECLC, it was announced that JOAN BAEZ had contributed \$500.00 to the ECLC. u

JN T-9 on March 19, 1965, made available an undated flyer distributed by the ECLC indicating that JOAN BAEZ would be a participant at "an important student conference" held on March 27, 1965, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. u

JN T-10 on March 29, 1965, advised that the ECLC sponsored a student conference on March 27, 1965, on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. JOAN BAEZ spoke at this conference on "the non-violent approach". She said she is now setting up a peace institute in California on non-violence. She said "use violence only if you have to". u

JN T-7 on June 28, 1965, advised that the June, 1965, issue of "Rights", a self-described publication of the ECLC, contains on the front cover a photograph of JOAN BAEZ at a "recent student conference sponsored by the ECLC" u

A Special Agent of the FBI observed BAEZ, who described herself as a revolutionary, speaking at a rally held on June 26, 1965, at the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza. She commented there were many definitions of what constitutes a revolution. She said no one could tell another person what was right and what was wrong. Each person had to decide what was right and when the person decided what was right, the person must act on it. BAEZ further stated, "If you boys think that the draft is wrong, don't serve in the Army". u

JN 100-57

A leaflet entitled "Institute for the Study of Non-Violence" furnished by CECIL PHARRIS, Assistant Inspector, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, California, on June 30, 1965, indicates that JOAN BAEZ is Vice-President. *u*

Information concerning the "Institute for the Study of Non-Violence" appears elsewhere in this report.

A characterization of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee appears in the Appendix.

JOE ROBERT ~~KERK~~VLIET

During the course of another investigation being conducted, as a result of Marches and Demonstrations in Grenada, Mississippi, KERKVLLET was interviewed and during the interview stated he was a member of the W.E.B. DuBOIS Club but refused to further discuss the matter.

JN T-11 on March 14, 1966, and March 15, 1966, furnished information that JOE R. ~~KERK~~VLIET, Montana, has subscriptions to the weekend and mid-week editions of "The Worker", expiring on November 2, 1966.

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"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

ROBERT ANALAVAGE

On August 4, 1966, Special Agents observed a 1960 Ford Station Wagon, bearing 1966 Jefferson County,

JN 100-57

Kentucky license number [] at Vincent Chapel Church, Grenada, Mississippi, where rally was being held in connection with demonstrations which were being held during this time.

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During the course of another investigation conducted by the Louisville Office of the FBI, it was determined that Kentucky license number [] is registered to ANNE BRADEN, wife of CARL BRADEN, currently head of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), Louisville, Kentucky.

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On July 22, 1966, Mrs. DENNISE ESPINA, Office Manager, SCEF, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised that ROBERT ANALAVAGE, SCEF Correspondent, was to return to Grenada, Mississippi, in the light blue 1960-61 Ford Station Wagon.

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, [] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a State sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

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The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the February, 1959, conviction of CARL BRADEN for Contempt of Congress, in connection with his refusal to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities,

had been affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The March, 1966, issue of the "Southern Patriot", organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., identified CARL BRADEN as Executive Director of SCEF and ANNE BRADEN as editor (of the "Southern Patriot").

A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix.

LITERATURE RECEIVED BY MFDP HEADQUARTERS

On September 29, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI was at the MFDP Headquarters on official business when he observed several bundles of newspapers on desks at MFDP, which were readily available for anyone to read. The newspapers were copies of the following:

"The Worker"

"The National Guardian"

"The Militant"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

A characterization of "The National Guardian" appears in the appendix section.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publication", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON

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was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, 'I am answering no questions of this committee.' This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "Organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 2, 1965, that during the time SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

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On June 2, 1964, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed Communist principles.

The second source advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

1

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBOIS Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary

APPENDIX

2

sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-facist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The Constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of october, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II, (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLMAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the

APPENDIX

3

Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meeting of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965, in connection with DCA Summer Project).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
APPENDIX

1

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 9, 1966, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Jackson, Mississippi
November 2, 1966**

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Ernest M. Cochrane dated November 2, 1966, at Jackson.

**All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.**

**This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE NOV 7 1966	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/19 - 10/31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	TYPED BY kc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

C I R M

- REFERENCES -

Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 7/18/66,
at Miami.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMIAt Miami, Florida:

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities
in the Miami Division.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM) 1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) COPIES DESTROYED (100-15058) R209 DEC 30 1970		100-442529-2038	REC- 43
		NOV 8 1966	EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSL ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/1/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [Signature]
By	BY: [Signature]

Notations

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56 NOV 21 1966

1CC rep 924 970

MM 100-15058

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ as MM T-1 is an informant of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information from former [redacted] and investigation has determined that there has been no Progressive Labor Party (PLP) activity in the Miami area since the summer of 1965, and the PLP is now defunct.

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SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY observed the SCLC March on October 16, 1966, 100-15058-92.

The Miami Humanist Organization and JAMES CHATMAN or JAMES CHATMON are not capable of being characterized at this time.

- INFORMANTS -

✓ Source
MM T-1 is [redacted]

Location
(Resolution on Negro
Question. file
[redacted])

✓ MM T-2 is [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Florida,
[redacted]
(operating covertly).

157-489-254

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- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of:
Date:

RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
NOV 7 1966

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ Miami Communist Party (CP) has been receiving literature from the CP USA, National Office on Negro Matters, including the Resolution on the Negro Question detailing Party policy. ✓ Informant advised Resolution: stated deteriorating economic status of Negro aggravated by US cold-war policies and Vietnam; ✓ called for Negro-Labor alliance, ✓ \$2 an hour minimum wage and broad unemployment compensation; ✓ stated much of substance behind slogan "Black Power" is contained in position the CP has held on Negro question for over 36 years; ✓ called for organization of Negro workers and development of special formations on the industrial front; ✓ defended the right of the Negro people to self-defense; ✓ stated the progress in Negro-white unity and the organization of Negro workers was in the main sparked in the 1930's by the Communist and Left forces; ✓ and the dedication of Communists to the cause of Socialism provides them with the zeal and determination in this common struggle. ✓ Miami CP more concerned with Party work in Jewish mass movement than Negro problem at present time. ✓ MIKE BAUM, board member of Miami Chapter of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, identified as CP member 1947-1949.

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DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

MM 100-15058

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On September 27, 1966, MM T-1 advised that since the June, 1966, Communist Party United States of America (CPUSA) National Convention the Miami CP has been receiving memoranda, literature and letters concerning Negro Matters from the CPUSA National Office. Among the material received was the Resolution on the Negro Question dated July 27, 1966, which set out Party policy concerning the Negro people.

MM T-1 advised the Resolution stated that the economic status of the Negro workers is progressively deteriorating due to chronic unemployment, the income gap and automation; and these evils are further aggravated by the cold-war policies of US imperialism and the war waging in Vietnam.

The Resolution called for a Negro-Labor alliance, stating that the present alliance of the Negro peoples movement with the broader democratic organizations, church groups, etc. is not sufficient to meet present day requirements; a minimum wage of \$2 an hour; unemployment compensation for the entire length of unemployment or some form of guaranteed annual income for the unemployed and the over-employed, and a broad public works program costing 100 billion dollars, if necessary.

Regarding the slogan "Black Power", the Resolution stated that Communists did not coin this phrase but that much of the substance behind the slogan is contained in the position the CP has held on the Negro question for over 36 years. The Resolution states that, notwithstanding some mechanical mistakes in the placement of the goal of the right of self-determination along county and state lines, the substance of the Communist position has always called for the right of the Negro people to determine their fate and their destiny in the areas of their majority and for sharing power where they are in the minority.

The Resolution states that primary attention must be given by all forces concerned with the promotion of civil rights to the organization of Negro workers and to the development of special forms which will accelerate this process. In some areas such special forms are already in existence, for example, Negro caucuses, the Trade Union Leadership Council in Detroit and the Negro American Labor Council. It is necessary to help establish them where they do not now exist. It is the duty of Communists and of all genuine progressive forces to give positive support to such special formations on the industrial front.

According to the Resolution, the Dixiecrats have unleashed murder and terror which the Federal Government has failed to suppress. This situation exposes the role of the Government and places the problem of self-defense high on the agenda. Communists defend the right of the Negro people to self-defense. To build organizations for self-defense does not necessarily imply that those who do so are advocates of violence in opposition to the non-violent direct tactics adopted by the civil rights movement as a whole, quite the contrary. Naturally, there are some people, in and outside of the Negro liberation movement, who maintain that only through violence can progress be made in the achievement of equal rights, or who call for acts of terrorism. Communists disassociate themselves from such preachments. Communists recognize that the present moods and organizations advocating self-defense arise because the Federal Government has failed to protect the Negro people and the broad popular masses have not entered the struggle to put a halt to the rampant Dixiecrat terror. Therefore, it is the obligation of all pro-democratic forces today to support the Constitutional and inalienable right of Negro people to protect life, limb and property. The Resolution stated that police terror in Northern cities which have provoked a number of riots, coupled with the failure of the Federal, state and local governments to meet the problem calls for mass actions throughout the country to compel a change and to force government to act.

MM 100-15058

One of the most significant new developments in the Negro people's movement has been the emergence of a New Left, according to the Resolution. The twenty years of cold war McCarthyite persecution, legal and extra-legal terror supplemented by the efforts of many conservative elements within the Negro people's organizations to eliminate "Communist influence" deprived the Negro people's struggle of an indispensable component. The Resolution flatly states that it is widely recognized that the progress in Negro-white unity and the organization of Negro workers was in the main sparked in the 1930's by the Communist and Left forces. The New Left which is emerging expresses serious doubts as to whether Jimcrow segregation can be overcome within the capitalist framework. Many of its members are groping for answers concerning radical change and some are turning to the CP. But this New Left, Communist and non-Communist, must understand that while they play an important part in determining the tempo of the struggle, in displaying greater militancy and in providing more fundamental answers, they cannot displace the mass movement or, in and by themselves, effect a solution to the problems involved. To do this, they must work in conjunction with all center forces and on occasion even conservative forces. At all times, naturally, an ideological struggle must be waged against ideas and actions that impede the unity and progress.

MM T-1 advised that the Resolution concluded with the statement that while the "ruling class" of the US charges that Communists seek to infiltrate the civil rights movement for the purpose of subversion and to exploit it for ulterior aims, it is those who traffic in racism who subvert the Constitution. The Resolution reaffirms that Communists have no partisan interest or objectives in the civil rights movement nor, for that matter, in any people's movement or organization. Communists seek to serve the people's interest and help realize their hopes and aspirations. While differences may exist between Communists and others, these are differences on how to achieve the goal of equality and not on the urgency of its realization.

MM 100-15058

The dedication of Communists to the cause of Socialism which eliminates the exploitation of man by man, of race by race, of nation by nation, provides them with the conviction, zeal and determination to be among the best fighters in the pursuance of the common struggle.

On September 27, 1966, MM T-1 advised that the Miami CP is currently so involved with the direction and problems of Party work in the Jewish mass movement and allegations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union that the Negro problem has been temporarily shunted aside. In addition, the majority of members are in a different economic class, have different cultural interests and very limited contact with Negro people. Although urged to participate and exert influence in the Negro mass movement, no information has been received of any such activity by the Miami CP.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On September 21, 1966, MM T-2 advised that MIKE BAUM and JAMES CHATMAN have been in charge of meetings of the Miami Chapter of the SCLC which approximately twenty individuals have been attending.

On October 10, 1966, Sergeant DAVID HELMAN, Officer in Charge, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dade County Sheriff's Office, advised that the Miami Humanist Organization and the Miami Chapter of the SCLC would stage a protest march against housing facilities on October 16, 1966, at the Friendship Torch in downtown Miami. One of the leaders of the march would be MIKE BAUM of the SCLC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 100-15058

On October 14, 1966, Sergeant HELMAN advised that his office had received unverified information that there would be an attempt to start a riot, principally with the Cuban faction when the march reached the Friendship Torch.

During the afternoon of October 16, 1966, between 4:00 PM and 5:00 PM, a Special Agent of the FBI observed approximately fifty marchers and an undetermined number of small children at the Friendship Torch. MIKE BAUM was observed among the marchers.

On October 17, 1966, Sergeant RAY HAAR, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dade County Sheriff's Office, advised that a leaflet passed out during the above march reflected that the march was sponsored by the SCLC of Greater Miami, 534 N. W. 2nd Avenue, Miami. Mr. JAMES ~~CHATMON~~ is the President. Sergeant HAAR advised there were no incidents reported to the Sheriff's Office. *JAMES ~~X~~ Chatman*

The October 27, 1966, issue of "The Miami Herald," local Miami newspaper, contained an article reflecting that MIKE BAUM, board member of the SCLC of Greater Miami, appeared before a recent Miami City Commission meeting protesting housing conditions in the Miami Central Negro District.

On May 13, 1954, EVELYN DAVREUX, Palo Alto, California, advised that ~~MEYER~~ BAUM, also known as MIKE ~~BAUM~~, was a member of the CP in Phoenix, Arizona, during the period 1947-1949. *Miami*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

NOV 7 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent
 RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated
 and captioned as above,
 at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

11/10/66

8454

1 - Mr. D.M. Wells
1 - Mr. Rozanus
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

Airtel

To: SAC, Baltimore

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurnairtel 11/8/66 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Organization, IS - C" enclosing letterhead memorandum (LHM) advising of a Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission meeting 11/16/66. In New York City. Reairtel requested authority [redacted]

b7D
b7E

You are reminded that [redacted]

[redacted] National Negro Commission meeting.

b7D
b7E

As noted in reairtel, [redacted]

Immediately, upon return of informant, submit detailed LHM describing what transpired at this meeting.

1 - New York
1 - H.F. Row (6221 IB)

RCP:dmk
(8) *dmk*

NOTE:

[redacted] is a member of CPUSA National Committee and National Negro Commission. [redacted] for the Maryland District, CPUSA. Attendance at this meeting essential not only to provide immediate coverage but for informant to maintain [redacted] has been informant since 1952. [redacted]

b7D
b7E

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 10 1966

COMM-FBI

SI-119

10 NOV 10 1966

53 NOV 17 1966

REC-138

100-442529-2039

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BALTIMORE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/18/66 - 10/28/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA FRANCIS J. WALSH	TYPED BY dh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH dated August 12, 1966,
at Baltimore, Maryland.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from confidential sources BA T-1 through BA T-4 could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness."

The Agents who interviewed EDMUND WILLIAM BOSTON and VON EUGENE RHEA on January 26, 1966, are SA HUGH THOMAS FORSHA and SA FRANCIS X. FUST of the Cincinnati Office.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED <i>EM</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - 109th INTC-GP (RM) 1 - NISO, Baltimore (RM) 1 - OSI, Baltimore (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Baltimore (100-23443) COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 30 1970		100-442529 204	REC-25
		NOV 14 1966	ST-114 REC-57
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACSL ONL OSI SEC SER.;	INT SEC.	
Request Recd.	EXT, ISD, CRD, RAO	1 cc bup 422 962	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW 11/23/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW 215		
By	8 NOV 30 1966		

BA 100-23443

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT

LOCATION

✓ BA T-1
[REDACTED]

Characterization of
WALTER LIVELY

✓ BA T-2
[REDACTED] PSI

Characterization of
DONALD BACHELLER

✓ BA T-3
[REDACTED]

b7D

Characterizations of
DONALD BACHELLER, MIKE -
FLUG and VIVIAN JONES

✓ BA T-4
[REDACTED]

Characterization of
Maryland Freedom Union,
Instant report

LEADS:

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received
concerning captioned matter.

B*
COVER PAGE

Date 11/15/66

To: Director
Att.: Domestic Intelligence Division
Title Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
IS-C
RE: BA rep 11/1/66
Rotor #: Deft Mear

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☒ Correct | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit new charge out |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☐ Initial & return | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

Cover page A, Paragraph 1 under "Administrative Data" to line 4 please add "value and compromise their future effectiveness"
Balto Copies Corrected
NY advised

SAC ERT

See reverse side

Office Baltimore

Handwritten note:
Baltimore copies corrected 12/4/9+0 DMW/ai

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-109th INTC-GP, Baltimore, Md. (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-NISO, Baltimore, Md. (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-OSI, Baltimore, Md. (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH Office: Baltimore
Date: November 1, 1966

Field Office File #: BA 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Information concerning demonstrations by
✓ Rescuers From Poverty of U-JOIN on 8/18/66 and
the Maryland Freedom Union supported by CORE
✓ 9/7/66, at Baltimore, Maryland set out. Pertinent
information concerning individuals associated
with U-JOIN and Maryland Freedom Union set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION BY RESCUERS FROM POVERTY
OF U-JOIN AT MUNSEY BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
AUGUST 18, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

BA 100-23443

On August 18, 1966, Patrolman CLARENCE MC GEE, Inspectional Services, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department advised that 10 persons representing Rescuers from Poverty of U-JOIN were picketing the Fayette Street entrance of the Munsey Building, Fayette and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, from 11 P.M. to 12:15 P.M., on August 18, 1966. They carried signs and passed out literature reflecting that the reason for the demonstration was to picket the office of Delegate FRANK MC COURT, a member of the Welfare Cost Committee. They were demanding that the welfare mothers should be treated with respect due all human beings; that they should be given enough money to really meet their needs; and that they should be given education and job training.

There were no incidents and no arrests in connection with this demonstration.

The Union for Jobs and Income Now (U-JOIN) is the Baltimore community action arm of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). SDS was formed by a group of 200 students at a meeting at Port Huron, Michigan in 1962. It is a militant socialist oriented youth organization which has adopted a policy of non-exclusion of subversives. The SDS currently claims a membership in excess of 3,000 in some 90 chapters throughout the United States.

On October 24, 1966, Officer CLARENCE MC GEE, Inspectional Services, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that the organizer for U-JOIN in the Baltimore, Maryland area is WALTER H. LIVELY, JR., and that another individual who has been active in U-JOIN is DONALD BACHELLER.

Confidential Informant BA T-1 on June 28, 1961, advised that WALTER LIVELY attended a class given by the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance, on June 26, 1961. The same informant advised on October 27, 1960, that LIVELY was contacted regarding a party given by the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance.

✓ Characterizations of the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance and the Young Socialist Alliance nationally are appended hereto.

On various occasions between October 13, 1965, and April 15, 1966, Confidential Informant BA T-2 advised that DONALD BACHELLER, a student at Johns Hopkins University (JHU) and a leader of the SDS in Baltimore, frequently attends meetings of the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam (BCEWV). md.

✓ A characterization of the BCEWV is appended hereto.

On September 16, 1966, Confidential Informant T-3 advised that DONALD BACHELLER of Baltimore attended the second session of the News and Letters Committee National Convention at the Fisher YMCA, Dexter and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan on September 4, 1966.

✓ A characterization of the News and Letters Committee is appended hereto.

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AT 1707 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
AND 4570 EDMONDSON AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
SEPTEMBER 7, 1966

On September 7, 1966, Colonel FRANK J. BATTAGLIA, Chief of Patrol, and Sergeant MC NEIL BROCKINGTON of Inspectional Services, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that beginning at 10 A.M., on September 7, 1966, the Maryland Freedom Union (MFU) supported by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), picketed the Tommy Tucker Store located at 1707 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. By 11:30 A.M., the store had closed up and the management had laid off all of the employees at that store. Colonel BATTAGLIA advised that there was a labor dispute between the Tommy Tucker Stores and the MFU and that practically all of the employees involved were Negro.

BA 100-23443

"The News Letter," a JHU weekly student publication, on March 11, 1966, contained an article reflecting that the MFU had been recently organized in Baltimore to serve the need of Negro workers which was not fulfilled by the existing labor unions. The article reflected that the MFU had been organized by the Civil Rights movement and that it will not just rely on traditional union tactics but will employ militant Civil Rights tactics such as mass demonstrations sit-ins, and the consumer boycott to attain its objectives. The article reflected that CORE was behind the MFU and that SDS had set up a committee to support MFU.

On September 8, 1966, Confidential Informant BA T-4 advised that the MFU was organized in Baltimore in early 1966 by people in the Civil Rights movement. BA T-4 stated that as far as he was able to ascertain the MFU is not dominated or controlled by any communist or subversive organization.

Colonel BATTAGLIA advised that following the closing of the Tommy Tucker Store at 1707 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, approximately 20 of the demonstrators then moved to the Tommy Tucker Store at 4570 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and set up a picket line at that site at approximately noon, September 7, 1966.

Between 12:15 P.M. and 12:45 P.M., six of the demonstrators were arrested for blocking the doorway at the Tommy Tucker Store. The picketing continued thereafter; however, the number of persons in the picket line varied and at times it was down to two persons.

At approximately 3:15 P.M., one of the pickets was alleged to have brushed a plainclothes police officer who was standing in the doorway of the Tommy Tucker Store and then the picket pushed this police officer against a window of the store. There was a resulting melee during which police officers subdued two of the pickets and they were arrested and charged with assaulting a police officer.

BA 100-23443

The picketing continued until 8:15 P.M. and there were no further incidents and no arrests.

md { The Sun, a Baltimore, Maryland daily newspaper, on September 8, 1966, contained an article concerning the dispute between the Tommy Tucker Stores management and the MFU. It also contained a story concerning the picketing and arrests on September 7, 1966. Among those arrested were MICHAEL FLUG, 21 years of age, and EDMUND BOSTON, JR. *B. APPROX 1945* *1948*
18 years of age.

On September 14, 1966, Officer CLARENCE MC GEE, Inspectional Services, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that one of the participants in the demonstration on September 7, 1966, was VIVIAN JONES, President of the MFU.

B. APPROX 1947
Officer CLARENCE MCGEE who observed the demonstration at 4570 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on September 7, 1966, identified a photograph of VON EUGENE RHEA, also known as Von Eugene Ray, Eugene Von Rhea, Joey Rhea, *b6* which was received from the Cincinnati Office of the FBI on October 20, 1966, as the photograph of an individual who picketed in the demonstration at 4570 Edmondson Avenue, *b7c*
on September 7, 1966. *Columbus, Ohio*

On September 19, 1966, BA T-3 advised that VIVIAN JONES and MICHAEL FLUG attended the second session of the News and Letters Committee National Convention held at Detroit, Michigan, September 4, 1966.

md.
On January 26, 1966, [redacted] also known as [redacted] *B. APPROX 1949* *Columbus, Ohio,*

was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. At that time, he stated that he was a high school student and was 17 years of age. He stated that he was a member of Spartacist in Columbus, Ohio and was aware of the aims of that organization. *b6*
b7c

BA 100-23443

✓ A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, also known as Spartacist Group is appended hereto.

On January 26, 1966, VON EUGENE RHEA, [] [] Columbus, Ohio, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. He advised that at that time that he is known by the nickname JOEY, that he is 19 years of age, and that he was a graduate of high school. He stated that he is a member of the Workers World Party and subscribes to the aims of that Party.

b6
b7c

✓ A characterization of the Workers World Party is appended hereto.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On October 28, 1966, BA T-4 who is familiar with certain phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the Baltimore, Maryland area advised that the CP in Maryland has not penetrated the Civil Rights movement in the Baltimore area to any extent and has had no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

No information has been developed reflecting communist penetration or influence in racial or other organizations in addition to that which has been reported elsewhere in this report.

APPENDIX

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On November 8, 1965, a source advised that the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam (BCEWV), was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, and that it is affiliated with the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam located in Madison, Wisconsin.

HERMAN M. HEYN The source also advised, on the same date, that HERMAN M. HEYN, [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, stated at that time that he was solely responsible for the organization, and that he, HEYN, had formed the BCEWV in order to protest United States intervention in Vietnam.

b6
b7c

On April 14, 1966, the same source advised that the BCEWV is under the domination and control of the "Spartacist Group" at Baltimore, Maryland. The same source also advised that A. ROBERT KAUFMAN is head of, and a member of, the Baltimore, Maryland Spartacist Group, and has considerable influence in the committee. MD.

There is no specific headquarters for the BCEWV. Business meetings are held in the homes of members. There is no formal membership.

HERMAN M. HEYN

A source, on October 18, 1965, advised that he knew HERMAN HEYN to have been a Vice - President of the New Era Book Shop, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1964, and a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, 101 West 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 31, 1966, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, has been located at 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. ROBERT LEE, Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop.

APPENDIX

8 -

APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

On April 27, 1966, a third source advised that the Detroit Local of the NLC and the NLC headquarters is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in that it attacked the SWP.

The November - December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: ". . . published bimonthly by supporters of the revolutionary tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of the new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

- 11 -

APPENDIX

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE formerly known as the Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia

A source advised on November 6, 1957 that in August, 1957, a meeting of all "radical youth" in Philadelphia was held to discuss the formation of a new broad socialist youth organization. According to the source, youth representing the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Communist Party (CP), and other socialist-type organizations participated in organizing this new youth organization, which on November 1, 1957, ratified its constitution and adopted the name Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia (YSCP).

On March 19, 1958, a second source advised that the CP youth and the youth from the other socialist-type organizations had withdrawn their membership and support of the YSCP due to the influence and control exercised over the YSCP is similar in scope and nature to other young socialist clubs throughout the country which are in support of the "Young Socialist" (YS) newspaper; that the SWP look at the YSCP and all youth organizations built around the YS publication as a youth outlet for SWP youth; and that the SWP in Philadelphia was using the YSCP as a broad front youth group, both to bring youth into the SWP and to train their own youth people.

A third source advised on April 22, 1960, that on April 15 - 17, 1960, the YS supporter clubs held a national conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and organized a new national socialist youth organization Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The national headquarters of the YSA is located in New York, New York. The Philadelphia affiliate, YSCP, has changed its name to Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

The May, 1960, issue of the YS, a month publication self-described in the May, 1960, issue as the newspaper of the YSA, on Page 6 set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the SWP as the only existing political party capable of providing the working class with political leadership on class struggle.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Baltimore, Maryland
November 1, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Baltimore report of SA
FRANCIS J. WALSH dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/14/66

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (100-57) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Jackson report 11/2/66 by SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE captioned as above.

Upon the first reading by reporting Agent, it was noted on top of page 13 appears the word "~~Secret~~". This report was classified ~~confidential~~ and this word should be marked through.

Jackson copies corrected.

*re report corrected
11/24/66
DMW/ci*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/18/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1-18/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA	TYPED BY cb
CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-19-01 BY 60267 NSE/TNF
930775

REFERENCES: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated 8/3/66 at Atlanta.

-P- Portions excised from
Bureau file copy of original
EXCERPTS SENT TO NATIONAL
ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.
LB

LEADSATLANTAAT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report 2/1/67.

0-17 to Atlanta
Copy to NY
Date 12/1/66
By D. B. W. / ci
Remarks There is not a copy of
this characterization of NLG photo set
out on page 15. Address + 100 Submit
characterization.

APPROVED JRP	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-442529-2041	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM) 1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Atlanta (100-6670)		NOV 22 1966 REC-15 ST-113	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;		
Request Recd.	DATE: 12/8/66		
Date Fwd.	DATE: 12/8/66		
How Fwd.	DATE: 12/8/66		
By	DATE: 12/8/66		

55 DEC 20 1966 - NY 924 97D

AT 100-6670

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

✓ AT T-1 is

✓ AT T-2 is

OTHER Pursuant to Court Order
b7D

✓ AT T-3 is
✓ AT T-4 is
✓ AT T-5 is

✓ AT T-7 is
✓ AT T-8 is

✓ AT T-10 is

Louisville, Ky. (by request)

✓ AT T-11 is

Location of Information

Instant report

AT 100-5718-1A74

b7D

Instant report

AT 100-5718-1A71, 72
Characterization of
ANN and ERIC KINDBERT

Instant report

Characterization of
JOHN BARBER

Characterization of
JOHN BARBER,
HARRY G. BOYTE,
ERIC KINDBERG,
CORDY T. VIVIAN

Characterization of
RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

b7D

Characterization of
BLACKWELL

Characterization of
HARRY G. BOYTE

Characterization of
ANN and CARL BRADEN

b7D

Characterization of
ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

✓ AT T-12 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Louisiana, Baton Rouge,
La. (by request)

✓ AT T-13 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-14 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-15 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-16 is NY 694-S*

✓ AT T-17 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-18 is CG 5824-S*

✓ AT T-19 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York
(by request)

✓ AT T-20 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-21 is [REDACTED]

Location of Information

Characterization of
VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS
C. K. STEELE

b7D
b7E

Characterization of
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS,
GEORGE MEYERS,
VIRGIL WOOD

Characterization of
BERTA GREEN

b7D

Characterization of
JUNIUS GRIFFIN

Characterization of
GUS HALL,
ARNOLD JOHNSON,
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
STANLEY LEVISON,
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

Characterization of
RALPH HELSTEIN

b7D

Characterization of
RALPH HELSTEIN

Characterization of
RALPH HELSTEIN

b7D

Characterization of
CAROL HOOVER

b7D
b7E

Characterization of
JOHN E. JACOBS

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

✓ AT T-22 is [redacted]
[redacted] Columbia University
[redacted]

✓ AT T-23 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-24 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-25 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-26 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-27 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-28 is [redacted]

✓ AT T-29 is Anonymous Source
of WFO set out in report of
SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at
WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

✓ AT T-30 is [redacted]

Location of Information

Characterization of
CLARENCE JONES

Characterization of
JIM MALLORY

Characterization of
WILLIE MAE MALLORY,
BAYARD RUSTIN

Characterization of
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL,
HOSEA WILLIAMS

Characterization of
BAYARD RUSTIN

Characterization of
C. O. SIMPKINS

Characterization of
CORDY T. VIVIAN

Characterization of
HARRY WACHTEL

Characterization of
HARRY and LEONORA WACHTEL

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AT 100-6670

[] Dissemination of information furnished by
[] (AT T-1 and AT T-2) should be classified
~~Confidential~~ because this source enjoys an extremely sensitive
relationship with SCLC and dissemination of information
furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could
reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

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Due to the abundance of information in this
report originating from [] and in view of source's
relationship with SCLC, two temporary symbols, AT T-1 and
AT T-2, have been utilized in effort to maintain his security.

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(COVER PAGE)

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~**SECRET**~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: November 18, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) remain in Atlanta, Ga., and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., continues to serve as President. ✓ HARRY G. BOYTE, Director of Project Dialogue, SCLC, resigned August, 1966, and RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, currently on year's leave of absence. ✓ CAROL HOOVER, Director of Special Events, SCLC, resigned September, 1966, but currently serving SCLC in fund raising activity. ✓ BOYTE, BLACKWELL and HOOVER have had CP connections. During October, 1966, newspaper article referred to KING meeting in Atlanta 10/13-14/66 with eight members of SCLC "Research Committee." Article revealed RALPH HELSTEIN, CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL in attendance at this meeting. HELSTEIN, JONES, LEVISON, RUSTIN and WACHTEL have CP history. ✓ LEVISON active in supervising mail appeal program for financial contributions to SCLC. ✓ WACHTEL active in handling financial contributions for SCLC through American Foundation on Non-Violence. National Headquarters, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, continues in Atlanta. ✓ No pertinent information developed.

-P-

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267N/SEPTN
ON 7-19-01 930775

~~**SECRET**~~
~~**GROUP 1**~~
~~**EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC**~~
~~**DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION**~~

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DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Characterizations of individuals referred to when available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A. ~~X~~ Southern Christian Leadership Conference

1. General Activities

As of November 10, 1966, headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 11-66)

As of August 5, 1966, ~~X~~ HARRY G. ~~X~~ BOYTE, ^{AKA HARRY} Director of ^{VA} Project Dialogue, SCLC, submitted his resignation to SCLC ^{N.C.} effective that date. ^{GA.}

(AT T-1, 8-66)

As of August 15, 1966, ~~X~~ RANDOLPH T. ~~X~~ BLACKWELL, Program ^{AKA RANDOLPH} Director, SCLC, was on a year's leave of absence from SCLC. ^{D.C.} ^{GA.}

^{C.P. MEMBER}
(AT T-1, 8-66)

On August 30, 1966, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., President, ~~X~~ SCLC, announced to the clerical staff of SCLC that ~~X~~ JUNIUS ~~X~~ GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations, SCLC, would henceforth also serve as Administrator of the SCLC headquarters office staff. ^{N.Y.} ^{MISS.} ^{GA.}

(AT T-1, 9-66)

~~X~~ CAROL ~~X~~ HOOVER, Director of Special Events, SCLC, resigned from SCLC on September 15, 1966. ^{GA.} ^{S.C.} ^{MISS.}

(AT T-1, 9-66)

As of November 3, 1966, CAROL HOOVER continued to serve SCLC in connection with arranging for a forthcoming SCLC fund raising activity to be held in Houston, Texas. Her actual status with SCLC as of this date was not known.

(AT T-1, 11-66)

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On August 5, 1966, SCLC paid approximately \$123.00 to BAYARD RUSTIN in connection with a refund for travel by RUSTIN from New York City to Chicago, Illinois. Source was unable to advise any further details. *MISS. GA.*

(AT T-2, 8-66)

During approximately the middle of September, 1966, ERIC KINDBERG, Field Worker, SCLC, voluntarily left SCLC (reason not known).

(AT T-2, 10-66)

On August 9, 1966, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, advised Reverend KING that STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL had recently examined the feasibility of Reverend KING making a "pilgrimage" to various locations in the Holy Land during the forepart of 1967. He said LEVISON and WACHTEL were of the opinion it would be feasible to arrange such a "pilgrimage" with a travel agency (not identified) and that SCLC could anticipate realizing a profit of \$25,000 from this venture. *GA.*

(AT T-2, 8-66)

The following individuals were in attendance at the 10th annual SCLC convention held August 8-11, 1966, in Jackson, Mississippi:

MISS. { JUNIUS GRIFFIN
CAROL HOOVER
Reverend KING
JOHN LEWIS
BAYARD RUSTIN
C. O. SIMPKINS
C. K. STEELE
CORDY T. VIVIAN

C. T. VIVIAN
(Former Director of Affiliates, SCLC, currently Director of Fellowships and Internships for Urban Training, Center for Christian Missions, Chicago) *Ill.*

HOSEA L. WILLIAMS (Director of Voter Registration, Political Education and in charge of Southern Field Staff, SCLC)

VIRGIL WOOD

(AT T-3, 8-66)

AT 100-6670

The 10th annual SCLC convention opened on August 8, 1966, with a banquet followed by a speech by United States Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY. CORDY T. VIVIAN served as toastmaster at this affair.

(AT T-3, 8-66)

On August 9, 1966, BAYARD RUSTIN presided over a panel at the SCLC convention. This panel was concerned with "The Non-Violent Perspective." CORDY T. VIVIAN also served as a member of this panel.

(AT T-3, 8-66)

C. K. STEELE presided over a session of the SCLC convention on August 11, 1966, at which reports of various convention committees were presented.

(AT T-3, 8-66)

On August 15, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL furnished SCLC with \$7,000 from the ~~American Foundation on Non-Violence~~ (AFN). According to WACHTEL \$2,000 of this money was to be utilized in connection with SCLC activities in Southwest Georgia and the balance in connection with SCLC activities in Grenada, Mississippi. GA.

(AT T-2, 8-66)

During the middle of August, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL informed Reverend KING that the ~~Stern Family Fund~~ had expressed an interest in SCLC activities in Chicago, Illinois, and was considering granting from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to SCLC. WACHTEL suggested "we" should present to the Stern Family Fund a proposal concerning workshops regarding non-violence which SCLC would hold in Chicago. He assured Reverend KING he would pursue this matter on behalf of SCLC in the very near future. u.s.

(AT T-2, 8-66)

~~MRS.~~ HARRY WACHTEL on August 15, 1966, advised Reverend KING his wife, LEONORA WACHTEL, was working with AFN. WACHTEL did not specify the nature of his wife's services.

(AT T-1, 8-66)

AMERICAN FOUNDATION
ON NON-VIOLENCE

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SCLC sponsored a workshop August 22-27, 1966, at Frogmore, South Carolina. The main theme of this workshop was necessary preparation for future problems to be encountered in the continued struggle for human dignity. In attendance at this workshop were CAROL HOOVER, C. O. SIMPKINS and C. K. STEELE.

(AT T-3, 9-66)

On September 19, 1966, Reverend KING mentioned to several officers of SCLC that a new "tax arm" for the benefit of SCLC had been created several months previously largely through the efforts of ~~CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE~~, SCLC Legal Counselor. This he said was the ~~Southern Christian Leadership Foundation~~ (SCLF). Reverend KING explained SCLF was similar in nature to AFN in that an individual may contribute financially to SCLF which will forward his contribution to SCLC and permit the donor to receive a tax credit. He complained, however, that while SCLF was in existence it did not then have any personnel or a location in which to operate. GA
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(AT T-1, 9-66)

In the process of organizing SCLF, the approval of Internal Revenue Service for its operation was secured. CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE promptly advised STANLEY LEVISON of the receipt of this approval.

(AT T-2, 9-66) GA

During the forepart of October, 1966, JESSE B. BLAYTON, Certified Public Accountant, Atlanta, furnished SCLC an Audit Report for the fiscal period August 30, 1965 - June 30, 1966. The report reflected that during this fiscal period SCLC received \$377,837.90 from appeal letters. Appeal letters are direct requests sent to individuals via mail soliciting contributions to SCLC. This activity is handled exclusively by the New York City office of SCLC under the general supervision of ~~STANLEY LEVISON~~. ATTORNEY
N.Y.
GA

(AT T-2, 10-66)

On October 10, 1966, the Atlanta Constitution, a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 9 of its morning edition, published an article captioned "King Weighs Opposing All Black Power Groups," bylined GENE ROBERTS. This article referred to an interview of Reverend KING on October 9, 1966, regarding divergence of policy among various civil rights organizations and the need for unification thereof. The article credited Reverend KING with saying he felt there was now a need for SCLC to decide "--whether the philosophies of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the black power organizations are so diametrically opposed we can't get together." In this connection the article continued "He added that he and his top aides would try to reach a decision on this question on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, when he has scheduled a closed door meeting to discuss ways of combating a new wave of white backlash."

In a news broadcast commencing at 11:00 p.m., October 12, 1966, station WSB TV, Atlanta, presented a brief interview of BAYARD RUSTIN conducted October 12, 1966, at the Atlanta Airport. Introductory comments to this interview stated RUSTIN was in Atlanta to attend an SCLC conference pertaining to "black power."

On October 13, 1966, the Atlanta Journal, a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 25 of its final edition, published an article entitled "King, Aides Confer, Discuss Black Power." There was no byline accompanying this article.

The article reflected Reverend KING had called a meeting in Atlanta of "top SCLC leaders" to discuss the topic of "Black Power" and future programs of SCLC. This meeting commenced on the evening of October 12, 1966, and was expected to terminate late in the afternoon of October 13, 1966, or early October 14, 1966, according to JUNIUS GRIFFIN, and "involved eight members of the SCLC's research committee."

The article reflected GRIFFIN named the following individuals as being in attendance at this meeting:

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RALPH D. ABERNATHY

JAMES BEVEL

Mrs. DOROTHY COTTON

"New York City Attorneys" CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY
LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL

RALPH HELSTEIN, "International President of the
Packinghouse Workers"

BAYARD RUSTIN

On October 18, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL furnished SCLC with \$4,000 from AFN. WACHTEL indicated this money was to be used in connection with SCLC voter education activities in Alabama, Mississippi and Southwest Georgia.

(AT T-1, 10-66)

During the latter part of October, 1966, RALPH HELSTEIN furnished SCLC \$25,000 which amount represented a contribution from the ~~United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of~~ Industrial Organizations. WORKERS OF AMERICA U.S.

(AT T-2, 11-66)

*S.C.N.C.
GA*
The Summer, 1966, issue of Freedomways (3rd quarter) published an article commencing on page 255 entitled "We must continue to march." The author of this article was reflected as BERNARD S. LEE, identified therein as a special assistant to Reverend KING.

B. X Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

As of November 10, 1966, National Headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta. GA

(AT T-4, 11-66)

No pertinent change in officers or personnel of SNCC has occurred since this matter was last reported.

(AT T-4, 11-66)

AT 100-6670

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

JOHN BARBER

On November 22, 1957, JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. Source advised BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics.

(AT T-5, 11-57)

On February 11, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed JOHN BARBER enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant, 233 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, and stand close to the entrance. At 11:37 a.m., ISOBEL CERNEY was observed to enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant and immediately engage BARBER in conversation.

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RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-7, 2-26-53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-8, 8-50)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, [REDACTED] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

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The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that

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date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

As of August 30, 1963, CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continued to reside at [redacted] [redacted] and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

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(AT T-10, 8-30-63)

✓ A characterization of SCEF is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

(S.I.)
ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

A meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. Source reported that \$36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY.

(AT T-11, 2-61)

As of September 18, 1961, a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag," and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers.

(AT T-11, 9-61)

AT 100-6670

As of August 28, 1962, ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY were out of the Communist Party although \$25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

(AT T-11, 8-62)

VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

u.s. Source made available during June of 1965 a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965, which reported that the Spring meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF met on April 16, 1965, at the Inter-Denominational Theological Seminary, 633 Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the members of the Board, Advisory Committee, and staff, also present was Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS. VIRGINIA COLLINS

(AT T-12, 6-65)

6P The minutes also revealed that Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS was designated as Special Assistant to Dr. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Executive Director of SCEF by action of the Board.

On March 11, 1965, Detective BERNARD WINDSTEIN, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department, advised that a leaflet had been distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Citizens which lists VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS as chairman. WINDSTEIN stated a source of his department had advised that this leaflet was mimeographed in the office of SCEF and that 5,000 copies had been prepared of which 3,000 were to be distributed locally, and the remaining 2,000 were to be mailed to various individuals. This leaflet set forth information that an hour prayer meeting would be held at the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, 2321 Thalia Street, at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, 1965, to adopt a petition to Federal officials and, in addition, to dramatize their concern and demands, a march from the church to the Federal Building on Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was planned.

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At approximately 2:10 p.m., on March 14, 1965, a total of 65 demonstrators were observed in front of the Federal Building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. This observation was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

(AT T-13, 7-64)

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

BERTA GREEN

As of February 28, 1964, ~~BERTA~~ GREEN was a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), in New York City.

N.Y.
N.C.

(AT T-14, 2-64)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JUNIUS GRIFFIN

Source, in June, 1964, made available a flyer distributed by the Militant Labor Forum, announcing a party scheduled for May 30, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York City, which was for the purpose of welcoming home the SWP presidential candidate. Scheduled to participate in a symposium at this affair was one JUNIUS GRIFFIN, author of "New York Times Series on Harlem Hate Gangs." This symposium was described as relating to "What's Behind Harlem Hate Gang Scare?".

(AT T-15, 6-64)

AT 100-6670

GUS HALL

As of February 14, 1966, GUS HALL, as of that date, was General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-16, 2-66)

RALPH HELSTEIN

As of June 16, 1964, RALPH HELSTEIN resided at [redacted] Chicago, and is the International President of the United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, with offices at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. GA.

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(AT T-17, 6-64)

Source advised in November, 1953, that he was recently advised that HELSTEIN was registered in the Communist Party about 1946, that he (HELSTEIN) joined under pressure and remained in the Party organizationally only a few months.

(AT T-18, 11-53)

As of June 20, 1956, RALPH HELSTEIN, 603 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, (NLG).

(AT T-19, 6-56)

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia, daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

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On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday.

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. ~~HOLLOWELL~~ who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed \$50.

(AT T-20, 8-64)

JOHN E. JACOBS, also known as Jon Jacobs

On September 13, 1965, JON JACOBS attended an executive board meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), held at the residence of Beth Edelman, 932 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(AT T-21, 9-65)

A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

As of February 14, 1966, ARNOLD JOHNSON was Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-16, 2-66)

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. *NY*

AT 100-6670

✓ A characterization of the Gandhi Society is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

Source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

(AT T-22, 2-57)

As of June, 1965, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had developed a close relationship with ANN and ERIC KINDBERG who were then SCLC field assistants. According to source, this relationship appeared to be based primarily upon a political outlook in common with that of BLACKWELL. GA

(AT T-1, 6-65)

As of June, 1965, ANN and ERIC KINDBERG were responsible for the distribution of the publication "Freedomways" at SCLC headquarters.

(AT T-1, 6-65)

✓ A characterization of "Freedomways" is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

(AT T-16, 2-62)

AT 100-6670

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-16, 4-64)

JOHN LEWIS

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of May 2, 1965, page three, contained an article "2000 Hail Paul Robeson at Freedomways Tribute." The article states that "an overflow audience of 2000 friends and admirers" of Paul Robeson greeted him at the Hotel Americana the previous week (April 22, 1965) on the occasion of the salute by "Freedomways" to Robeson on his 66th birthday.

The article reflects that ~~JOHN LEWIS~~, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) spoke at this affair. The article states that LEWIS spoke of Robeson's past accomplishments. G.R.

JIM MALLORY

As of March 6, 1959, JIM MALLORY was organizer of the Harlem, New York Branch of the Communist Party.

(AT T-23, 3-59)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY (SI)

On February 11, 1959, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party in New York City, JIM MALLORY identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the Communist Party.

(AT T-24, 2-59)

AT 100-6670

GEORGE MEYERS (52)

As of January 28, 1965, MEYERS was a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee, and CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

(AT T-13, 1-65)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL (51)

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

(AT T-16, 7-62)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

(AT T-25, 12-63)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary,

AT 100-8670
AGS/jlh

War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

On September 25, 1963, during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

(AT T-24, 9-63)

On February 19, 20, 1964, BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-26, 2-64)

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~C. O. SIMPKINS~~ *S.C. miss my*

In January, 1964 source made available a program pamphlet for a meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) which was to be held February 3, 1964, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. Dr. and Mrs. C. O. SIMPKINS were listed as sponsors on this program pamphlet. *my*

(AT T-27, 1-64)

~~REVEREND C. K. STEELE~~ *S.C.*

In June, 1965, source made available records relating to a meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965. Reverend C. K. STEELE was identified as having attended a meeting of the Board of Directors this date.

(AT T-12, 6-65)

AT 100-6670
AGS/jlh

C. T. VIVIAN

In November, 1947, C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. As of June, 1948, C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and had not been in the area for a long period of time.

(AT T-28, 6-48)

HARRY WACHTEL

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HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at [redacted] Long Island, New York.

6A

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, [redacted] New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

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(AT T-29, 12-49)

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-30, 3-44)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party as of March 5, 1944.

(AT T-30, 3-44)

AT 100-6670
AGS/jlh

HOSEA L. WILLIAMS

On October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee SCLC Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, mentioned WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified), HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could ever read.

(AT T-25, 10-64)

VIRGIL WOOD

*MISS
MARR
VA*
In the March 29, 1963, issue of the Lynchburg Daily Advance, a daily newspaper published at Lynchburg, Virginia, an article appeared reporting that one CARL BRADEN attended a meeting of the Hunton Branch of the YMCA in the company of VIRGIL A. WOOD. The article reported that WOOD was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the "Communist - Front SCEF."

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND

During the course of a CP meeting held at Baltimore, Maryland, July 11, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS stated he had just received a letter requesting him to obtain a story for "The Worker" with regard to racial problems in Cambridge, Maryland. MEYERS felt he was too well known as a CP member and that he should not go to Cambridge as this might affect the Negro movement.

(AT T-13, 7-63)

On July 13, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS and JACOB GREEN, whom source described as the District Organizer for the Maryland - District of Columbia CP District and a CP National Committee member, traveled to Roanoke, Virginia, at which time MEYERS instructed GREEN to contact Reverend VIRGIL A. WOOD, Minister of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church. According to source, MEYERS felt that

AT 100-6670

AGS/jlh

WOOD's activity in raising funds in the defense of a Negro boy who had been convicted of raping a white woman might make an interesting story for "The Worker."

(AT T-13, 7-63)

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

GREEN finally contacted Reverend WOOD in Danville, Virginia, where WOOD was speaking. On the occasion of this contact, GREEN contributed \$5.00 to WOOD on behalf of the cause relating to the convicted Negro boy. Source advised further that on July 14, 1963, GREEN was again in contact with WOOD at which time WOOD gave him literature put out by SCEF.

(AT T-13, 7-63)

On November 20, 1963, Mr. R. O. BROOKS, Chief of Police, Lynchburg, Virginia, advised that Reverend VIRGIL A. WOOD, formerly pastor of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church in Lynchburg, had in September, 1963, left that area for Boston, Massachusetts.

1W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right-wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, U. S. A. (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson.

The Second Quarter, 1966, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor
J. H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

AT 100-6670

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

2

This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

AT 100-6670

1

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

1

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild:"

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions, " and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "Organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 2, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On June 2, 1964, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed Communist principles.

~~SECRET~~

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

2

The second source advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

-29*-

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Atlanta, Georgia
November 18, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

AT T-12, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)
(100-442649)

DATE: 11/15/66

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63822)
[REDACTED]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
IS - C
(LA 100-63822)
(Bufile 100-439190)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/87 BY SP1-AG/JC
252,028

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
IS - C
[REDACTED]
(Bufile 100-442649)

b3
b7E

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1-AG/JC
ON 3/9/87 252,028

Enclosed are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), one copy for Bufile 100-442527.

Copies are being furnished Region II, 115th MI U. S. Army, Pasadena; OSI, Norton Air Force Base; FIO, U. S. Navy, San Diego; United States Attorney, and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to the Atlanta Office.

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value.

- ⑦ - Bureau (Encl. 13) (REGISTERED)
(3 - 100-439190) (SNCC)
(3 - 100-442649) (CORE)
(1 - 100-442527) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Encl. 2) (REGISTERED)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-63822) (SNCC)
(1 - [REDACTED]) (CORE)
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

b3
b7E

JWW:gcw
(12)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 NOV 18 1966



5010-108-01

F489

6 NOV 30 1966

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-882

LA 100-63822

b3
b7E

The sources described in the attached LHM are:

Source 1:



b3

Pasadena, California
100-63822

Source 2:

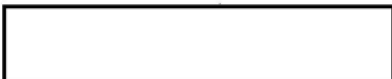
PSI [redacted]
Orally to SA THOMAS J. BEVANS
11/10 and 11/14/66

b6
b7C
b7D

Source 3:

A pretext telephone call by SA R. ANDREW PETERS
to [redacted]
of building at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, headquarters
for Los Angeles SNCC
100-63822-940

Source 4:



Main Post Office
Los Angeles, California
100-63822-940

b7D

Source 5:

[redacted] orally to SA JOHN W. WARREN
on 11/14/66.

Close contact is being maintained with above sources,
and the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised of pertinent
developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

November 15, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following sources have furnished reliable
information in the past:

Source 1, on November 2, 1966, furnished information
that was reported by a confidential source of a Government
agency on October 31, 1966. [REDACTED]

b3

According to this source, [REDACTED]

b3

A second source advised on November 10, 1966, that
CORE has made no plans for any type demonstrations and has
abandoned its activity against the North American Aviation
Corporation in Los Angeles for its alleged discrimination in
employment practices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP 1-AG/JC
ON 3/9/87

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100 - 442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above source on November 14, 1966, learned from Herbert S. Mann, Chairman of Los Angeles CORE's Employment Committee, that CORE is planning demonstrations against the Southern California Gas Company and North American Aviation Corporation for alleged discrimination in employment practices. All future demonstrations planned by CORE are against discrimination in employment practices by the above-mentioned firms and have no anti-Government or anti-war overtones.

On October 25, 1966, it was ascertained by an appropriate pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI that SNCC owes several weeks back rent on its Los Angeles headquarters office at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles and SNCC's Regional Director, Clifford Vaughs, has not been seen around the building for several weeks. It was ascertained that SNCC offices at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles were being closed due to a lack of funds.

A fourth source on October 26, 1966, advised that mail for Clifford Vaughs and SNCC are still being delivered to 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, but that Vaughs is presently in the Los Angeles County Jail for failure to make alimony payments to his wife.

A fifth source advised on November 14, 1966, that Clifford Vaughs, Regional Director of SNCC, is serving 45 days in the Los Angeles County Jail, and the SNCC office at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, has been closed due to a lack of funds. It is anticipated that there will be a limited amount of activity on the part of SNCC in the Los Angeles area because of loss of leadership and its financial problems.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles, as well as appropriate local military agencies. Local law enforcement agencies have been advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-37

URGENT 11-21-66 12:51PM

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 211626

CIRM.

RENYTEL NOVEMBER 19 LAST CAPTIONED "COMINFIL OF SCLC,
 IS - C."

STANLEY D. LEVISON OBSERVED BY ATLANTA AGENTS TO ARRIVE
 ATLANTA 11:09 PM, NOVEMBER 20, LAST, VIA DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT
 NUMBER 185. LEVISON IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO HILTON INN,
 HAPEVILLE, GEORGIA AND CHECKED IN.

SINCE IT IS LOGICAL THAT LEVISON'S PRESENCE AT SCLC
 WILL BE OBSERVED BY [REDACTED] ATLANTA CONTEMPLATES AT THIS
 TIME NO FURTHER PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITY CONCERNING
 LEVISON.

b7D

RECEIVED: 1:21PM MCS

EX-110

REC-3

100-442529-2042

12 NOV 22 1966

F382 924
 70 NOV 23 1966

RELAYED TO - NY

11/18/66

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA ORGANIZATION
IS-C
OO:NEW YORK
CINAL

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 11/8/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a Letter Head Memorandum (LHM), entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 11/16/66." Two copies of the LHM are being forwarded to New York, Chicago, and Boston. Four copies of the LHM are being retained by Baltimore.

The source used is

b7D

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D.C. in order to protect the identity of the informant.

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because the source furnishing the information is a continuing source of great value and disclosure of the information might damage the source.

5-Bureau (Encl. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)

(1-100-422089 CINAL)

(1-100-442529 CIRM)

2-Boston (Encl. 2) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)

2-Chicago (Encl. 2) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)

2-New York (Encl. 2) (100-80541) (REGISTERED MAIL)

4-Baltimore

(1-100-19876 CINAL)

(1-100-23443 CIRM)

b7D

100-442529

RCN:ddt
(15)

NOT RECORDED
200 DEC 2 1966
CARBON COPY

55 DEC 6 1966
ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.
November 18, 1966

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA ORGANIZATION

Reference memorandum dated November 8, 1966.

A confidential source on November 17, 1966, advised that a Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission meeting was held November 16, 1966, at 832 North Broadway, New York, New York.

Of the 15 persons present, the following CP members were in attendance at the meeting:

JOSEPH BRANDT,
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JAMES TORMEY,
HENRY WINSTON,
JAMES JACKSON,
MILDRED MC ADROEY,
TED BASSETT,
EDWARD TEXIERA,
HOSEA HUDSON, and
JACOB GREEN.

Also in attendance at the meeting was ISHMAEL FLOREY, of the Afro-American Heritage Association. (See Appendix)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
ENCLOSURE
100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 100-12464

The meeting got underway at about 10:55 a.m., with a report by TED BASSETT on the Freedom Budget. This budget was a proposal by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Head of the Negro-American Labor Council, to the effect that the U.S. Government should spend \$186,000,000.00 to raise the lower income families in the United States, particularly Negroes, to a higher level.

During the discussion that followed, the group was in agreement that this so-called \$186,000,000.00 budget could be considered only a beginning in the War on Poverty.

HENRY WINSTON, who is the Chairman of the CPUSA, told the group that the CPUSA should participate vigorously in any poverty program.

Following lunch, ISHMAEL FLOREY spoke at length on the need to establish a closer relationship between the African peoples and Americans of African descent. It was FLOREY's contention that the Negro in Africa and in the United States were engaged in the same struggle for a greater share of the world's goods.

At the conclusion of his talk, FLOREY recommended that committees be formed throughout the United States which would bring about closer relationships between American Negroes and their brothers in Africa. FLOREY said that there were a great many native Africans temporarily residing in New York, and that a New York committee would be particularly effective.

Just prior to the close of the meeting, which was at 4:30 p.m., CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that each CP District would be required to give a report on its Negro membership.

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT
AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED
OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised May 11, 1966, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by Ismael Flory around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-Americans as a reference term for the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. Flory is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, CP of Illinois, is a friend of Ismael Flory. Lightfoot and other CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 11, 1966, that in 1962 the CP worked with Flory to organize AAHA chapters under the leadership of CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.

Since 1963, the South Side area of the CP of Illinois has been regularly holding CP meetings at AAHA headquarters. Many South Side CP members currently are members of AAHA and participate in AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

November 18, 1966

Title

COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA ORGANIZATION

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Reference

Memoranda dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 11/25/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTJ/BC
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-22-86
7-30-82

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM,

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classified

DATE 1-26-83 RKS

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 11/23/66,
captioned as above.

Classified by SP6 BJA/GCL
Declassify on: OADR 10/26/84
#80,513

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for Chicago and New York three copies each of
LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

(u)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is

NY 694-S* [redacted] Source utilized to characterize GRIFFIN is

Source utilized to characterize MOSEA WILLIAMS

is [redacted] Sources utilized to characterize O'DELL

are NY 694-S* [redacted] (u)

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM
was obtained 11/22/66 from [redacted] (u) b7D

On 11/20/66, Atlanta Agents observed STANLEY
LEVISON arrive at Atlanta Airport from New York City via
Delta Airlines at 11:09 p.m. Following his arrival
LEVISON proceeded directly to the Hilton Inn, Hapeville,
Ga. where he registered. Specific reference to LEVISON's

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 11 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
- (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR)
- (1 - 157-895) (MOSEA WILLIAMS)
- (1 - 157-639) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)
- (1 - 157-418)
- (1 - 157-1323)
- (1 - 100-6684)
- (1 - 157-973)

b6
b7C
b7D

17 NOV 26 1966

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

AGENCY: AGST, CNI, OSI, SEC, SER.,
DEPT, ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW. 11-28-66
HOW FORW. BY PMW

copies made
3-29-78
DE. JAMES A. ABERNATHY
for review
HSCA re 3-7-78
see Bufile 100-17290

(u)
2043

ENCLOSURE

61
1966

1 copies made of entire serial
3-18-78 JTA/jlh
re: #3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290).

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

Nov 26 3 46 PM '66

NOV 28 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

arrival in Atlanta has been omitted from the enclosed LHM in conjunction with effort to maintain source's security

(u)

(u) *Indeship*

~~MEMBERS OF CONFIDENTIAL CHRISTIAN~~

Source advised the meeting referred to commenced at 1:30 p.m., 11/21/66, consumed the balance of that working day and continued during most of the morning of 11/22/66. Attending this meeting were the following individuals. STANLEY LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., JAMES HARRISON, Comptroller, SCLC, MEW SOONG LI, Department of Dialogue, SCLC, SEPTIMA CLARK, Citizenship Education, SCLC, JESSIE L. JACKSON, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, DOROTHY COTTON, Director of Citizenship Education, SCLC, HOSEA WILLIAMS, THOMAS OFFENBERGER, Employee Public Relations Department, SCLC, JUNIUS GRIFFIN and DAVE WALLACE

(u)

With reference to DAVE WALLACE, source advised he is a white male appearing to be in his middle 20's. WALLACE is from Chicago, married, and appeared to have considerable familiarity with current civil rights activity in Chicago. In the event Chicago is able to identify WALLACE, results of indices check should be furnished the Bureau and Atlanta

(u)

Source advised HOSEA WILLIAMS attended meeting on 11/21/66 and JUNIUS GRIFFIN attended on 11/22/66

(u)

Information pertaining to the aforementioned meeting furnished by source on 11/22/66 is quite voluminous. Effort has not been made to cover all facets in the enclosed memorandum but will be handled in separate memoranda

(u)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature

(u)

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY

b7D

(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
November 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP8 BTJ/BCE~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ~~11-28-86~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

~~Classified~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~7-30-82~~

DATE

~~1-26-83 RKS~~

Classified by ~~SP6 BJA/GO~~
Declassify on: OADR ~~10/26/84 89513~~

On November 22, 1966, a confidential source advised he understood that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had recently met at SCLC headquarters with the Executive Staff of SCLC for the purpose of considering methods of raising funds for SCLC. JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC, and ROSEA WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration, Political Education and in Charge of Southern Field Staff, SCLC, each attended part of this meeting. STANLEY LEVISON attended the entire meeting and actively participated in an advisory capacity. (S)(u)

This meeting was called by Reverend KING in view of the current depleted financial condition of SCLC. The proposals considered were mainly those suggested by JESSIE L. JACKSON, SCLC staff member, Chicago, Illinois, which he had previously submitted in memorandum form to Reverend KING. (S)(u)

As of approximately the middle of November, 1966, JACKSON was elevated by SCLC to the position of Director, Department of Social Projects and Economic Development, SCLC, in which position he will be assisted by one DAVE WALLACE. (S)(u)

JACKSON will supervise forthcoming fund raising activities indulged in by SCLC. He will not, however, be concerned with the mail appeal program conducted by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON or activity of WILLIAM STEIN, in Charge of Church Promotion, SCLC. (S)(u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

~~SECRET~~

100-442527-2043
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

At this meeting it was decided SCLC will pursue four principal methods of obtaining financial contributions which are as follows: Contact of churches which Reverend KING declared have been largely an "untapped" source of income for SCLC. It is contemplated that through Reverend KING's existing relationship with leading clergy in various denominations, arrangements can be perfected to obtain contributions from individual church memberships in a particular denomination without SCLC actually contacting the membership. LEVISON pointed out his experience with the SCLC mail appeal program indicated the response of churches to requests for financial contributions via mail was not sufficient to offset the expense of handling such a matter by mail. (X) (u)

Rallies featuring Reverend KING as a speaker would be held in various communities of "medium size" in addition to the larger metropolitan areas. Reverend KING interposed a personal objection to SCLC instituting a policy of charging people admission to hear him speak. He declared it had always been his feeling that the public should be permitted to listen to him free of charge. He pointed out, however, he had no objection to admission being charged in those instances where he appeared as a speaker together with an entertainment artist. LEVISON voiced objection to Reverend KING's thought in this regard and pointed out in his opinion the civil rights movement as a whole had reached a point where the public should expect to pay to hear Reverend KING speak. As a result of this discussion the meeting did not reach a conclusion of the matter of charging admission. (X) (u)

Similar rallies featuring Reverend KING will also be held on various college and university campuses through the cooperation of appropriate student and/or religious associations affiliated with these institutions. These rallies would not only endeavor to raise funds for SCLC but also seek to clarify for the academic community as a whole existing questions and confusion regarding various civil rights issues. (X) (u)

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The fourth method which SCLC will utilize to raise funds will involve an appeal to various labor organizations. This appeal will be directed to the leading officials of a labor organization seeking financial assistance from the organization as a whole and also to the individual members through their officers seeking financial contributions on an individual basis. (X)(u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

JUNIUS GRIFFIN

Source, in June, 1964 made available a flyer distributed by the Militant Labor Forum, announcing a party scheduled for May 30, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York City, which was for the purpose of welcoming home the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) presidential candidate. Scheduled to participate in a symposium at this affair was one JUNIUS GRIFFIN, author of "New York Times Series on Harlem Hate Gangs." This symposium was described as relating to "What's Behind Harlem Hate Gang Scare?" (X)(u)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

5
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HOSEA WILLIAMS

During October, 1964, a confidential source advised that on October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York, Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read.

(S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1963, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. ~~O'DELL~~, was considered by the Communist Party, U.S.A. USA, as a member of its National Committee. (S) (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

7*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia
November 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

Title

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Letterhead Memorandum, dated
and captioned as above, at
Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are
concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

F.B.I.

Date: 11/21/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [REDACTED]

b7D

The second source is [REDACTED]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 11/14/66, letter is enclosed.

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
THZ/ar
(7)

REC-67

100-442529-2044

NOV 25 1966

Approved

DEC 6 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
November 21, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 21, 1966, made available the following letter:

"Nov 14, 1966

"From: Negro Commission

To: All Districts

Re: Raise Negro Congressional Representation to 20.

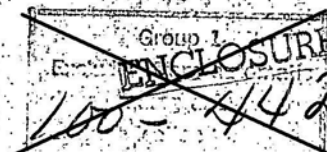
"Dear Comrades:

"The 1966 elections are over. The lessons are many and various.

"First of all the frenzied efforts of the Conservatives and ultra-Rightists to manufacture a new racist weapon, the white backlash, did not have the success reaction expected.

"The backlash is artificially stimulated. The militancy of Negro citizens is founded on substance. City, State and Federal governments have failed effectively to act in response to democratic demands of Negro citizens. Their call that protective legislation be enforced and that guaranteed human and Constitutional rights be immediately rigidly applied has not only gone unheeded. These governments utilizing the racist press and police officials have sought to create and bring into operation vicious mob resistance to peaceful demonstrations seeking to attain these ends. These reached their highwater mark in Chicago's suburbs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"But election results in many states prove conclusively that Negro candidates can expect support from thousands of whites and can be elected.

"The task is to quicken the tempo of this step which not only makes for unity, but will do much to dispel frustration in the ghetto. Some of the results reflect the growing recognition of the monstrous immorality of racism; some an appreciation of mutuality of economic interests all reflect a growing political awareness that we must together face the crisis conditions and danger of war.

"This political growth can be stimulated through a program directed toward getting 20 Negro legislators in Congress in 1968.

"The time is ripe to prepare for such an avalanche. There are 6 Negroes there now. With the seating of Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, there will be 7.

"The program calls for an additional 20.

"This is neither unreasonable nor impossible to attain.

"Michigan now has 2 Negro Congressmen. With comparable organization, effort among unions, ghettos, slums and among churchmen, 2 Negro Congressmen from New York, Illinois and California are not an impossibility.

"In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"Massachusetts	New York - 2
New Jersey	Connecticut
Maryland	California - 2
Virginia	Louisiana
Ohio	South Carolina
Illinois - 2	Michigan - 2
Missouri	Florida
Texas	

"The Southern states will need special attention. The Northern, Eastern and Western states need immediate discussion on this question. That discussion should be introduced immediately.

"Ministerial alliances of all character should be approached as well as all clubs, fraternities and sororities and clubs can be set up for this particular purpose.

"This can stimulate participation in city and state politics.

"Comradely yours,

William L. Patterson"

AS-OF
A second confidential source on January 4, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, as of that date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-2047

Nov 14, 1966

From: Negro Commission

To: All Districts

Re: Raise Negro Congressional Representation to 20.

Dear Comrades:

The 1966 elections are over. The lessons are many and various.

First of all the frenzied efforts of the Conservatives and ultra-Rightists to manufacture a new racist weapon, the white backlash, did not have the success reaction expected.

The backlash is artificially stimulated. The militancy of Negro citizens is founded on substance. City, State and Federal governments have failed effectively to act in response to democratic demands of Negro citizens. Their call that protective legislation be enforced and that guaranteed human and Constitutional rights be immediately rigidly applied has not only gone unheeded. These governments utilizing the racist press and police officials have sought to create and bring into operation vicious mob resistance to peaceful demonstrations seeking to attain these ends. These reached their highwater mark in Chicago's suburbs.

But election results in many states prove conclusively that Negro candidates can expect support from thousands of whites and can be elected.

The task is to quicken the tempo of this step which not only makes for unity, but will do much to dispel frustration in the ghetto. Some of the results reflect the growing recognition of the monstrous immorality of racism; some an appreciation of mutuality of economic interests all reflect a growing political awareness that we must together face the crisis conditions and danger of war.

This political growth can be stimulated through a program directed toward getting 20 Negro legislators in Congress in 1968.

The time is ripe to prepare for such an avalanche. There are 6 Negroes there now. With the seating of Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, there will be 7.

The program calls for an additional 20.

This is neither unreasonable nor impossible to attain.

Michigan now has 2 Negro Congressmen. With comparable organization, effort among unions, ghettos, slums and among churchmen, 2 Negro Congressmen from New York, Illinois and California are not an impossibility.

In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from:

Massachusetts	New York - 2
New Jersey	Connecticut
Maryland	California - 2
Virginia	Louisiana
Ohio	South Carolina
Illinois - 2	Michigan - 2
Missouri	Florida
Texas	

The Southern states will need special attention. The Northern, Eastern and Western states need immediate discussion on this question. That discussion should be introduced immediately.

Ministerial alliances of all character should be approached as well as all clubs, fraternities and sororities and clubs can be set up for this particular purpose.

This can stimulate participation in city and state politics.

Comradely yours,
William L. Patterson

100-442529-2044

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 11/28/66

Transmit the following in

Via **AIRTEL**

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

~~SECRET~~
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~CLASS~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)
RE: CIRM

DATE **1-26-83** **RKS**

CLASS. & EXT. BY **SP8 BTJ/BCE**
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW **11-28-88**

7-30-82

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 11/23/66, and
airtel and LHM 11/25/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for Chicago and New York three copies each of
LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

b7D

(S)(u)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is
NY 694-S* Source utilized to characterize GRIFFIN is
Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS
is [redacted] Sources utilized to characterize O'DELL
are NY 694-S* and [redacted]

b7D

b7E

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was
obtained 11/22/66 from [redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 11 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)

1 copy made of entire
3-18-78 [redacted] [redacted]
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290)

- (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
- (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
- (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
- (1 - 157-639) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)
- (1 - 157-418) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-1323) [redacted]
- (1 - 100-6684) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-973) [redacted]

b6

b7C

b7D

NOV 29 1966

copies made

3-29-78 [redacted]
re: JAMES A. HARRISON [redacted]
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 3-7-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290)

AGS:cmp
(20)

Approved: **53 DEC 1 1966**
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

1 CCAT + LHM 924940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by **SP6 BTJ/BCE**
Declassify on: **OADR 25/84**
#80,573

~~SECRET~~

On 11/20/66, Atlanta Agents observed STANLEY LEVISON arrive at Atlanta Airport from New York City via Delta Airlines at 11:09 p.m. Following his arrival LEVISON proceeded directly to the Hilton Inn, Hapeville, Ga. where he registered. Specific reference to LEVISON's arrival in Atlanta has been omitted from the enclosed LHM in conjunction with effort to maintain source's security. (S) (u)

Source advised the meeting referred to commenced at 1:30 p.m., 11/21/66, consumed the balance of that working day and continued during most of the morning of 11/22/66. Attending this meeting were the following individuals. STANLEY LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., JAMES HARRISON, Comptroller, SCLC, MEW SOONG LI, Department of Dialogue, SCLC, SEPTIMA CLARK, Citizenship Education, SCLC, JESSIE L. JACKSON, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, DOROTHY COTTON, Director of Citizenship Education, SCLC, HOSEA WILLIAMS, THOMAS OFFENBERGER, Employee Public Relations Department, SCLC, JUNIUS GRIFFIN, and DAVE WALLACE. (S) (u)

Source advised HOSEA WILLIAMS attended meeting on 11/21/66 and JUNIUS GRIFFIN attended on 11/22/66. (S) (u)

The organization referred to as "THOSE" and the JOSEPHINE DAVIS referred to in the enclosed LHM probably are the same as referred to in Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 4/15/65 captioned "COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C" and Chicago airtel and LHM dated 6/16/65 captioned "JOSEPHINE DAVIS, RACIAL MATTERS. (S) (u)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (u)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC. (S) (u)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
November 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~

~~DATE~~

Classified
1-26-83

On November 22, 1966, a confidential source advised he had learned that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently met at SCLC headquarters with the Executive Staff of SCLC for the purpose of considering methods of raising funds for SCLC. JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC, and HOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration, Political Education and in Charge of Southern Field Staff, SCLC, each attended part of this meeting. STANLEY LEVISON attended the entire meeting and actively participated in an advisory capacity. (S)(u)

This meeting was called by Reverend KING in view of the current depleted financial condition of SCLC. The proposals considered were mainly those suggested by JESSIE L. JACKSON, SCLC staff member, Chicago, Illinois, who as of approximately the middle of November, 1966, was elevated by SCLC to the position of Director, Department of Social Projects and Economic Development, SCLC, in which position he will be assisted by one DAVE WALLACE from Chicago. JACKSON will supervise forthcoming fund raising activities indulged in by SCLC except the mail appeal program conducted by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON and activity of WILLIAM STEIN, in Charge of Church Promotion, SCLC. (S)(u)

LEVISON mentioned that STEIN had furnished him with a memorandum in which he outlined efforts previously made by him to raise funds for SCLC in Chicago. According to LEVISON, STEIN informed him that as of October 30, 1966 a synagogue (not identified) in Chicago had employed a young woman (not identified) whose sole function is to obtain financial contributions for SCLC. (S)(u)

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8BTS/BCE
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-28-86
1-30-82~~

80,573
Classified by SP6BJA/GCL
Declassify on: OADR 1/24/87 ~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-2495

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reverend KING related that a group of approximately 10 wealthy women (not identified) in Chicago under the leadership of one JOSEPHINE DAVIS are organized in a group which they refer to as "THOSE." He said in the past this group had contributed approximately \$30,000 to SCLC. The meeting instructed JACKSON to contact "THOSE" in effort to have the members thereof approach Negro business and professional people in Chicago in order to obtain additional funds for SCLC. (S) (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
November 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

CLASS & EXT BY ~~SP-8 BTJ/BCE~~ Date: 11/28/66
REASON: II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 11-28-86

Transmit the following in 7-30-82 (Priority or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) 1 copy made
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) RE: JAMES A. HARRIS
RE: CIRM Classified by ~~SP-8 BTJ/BCE~~ EX-100-7-73
Declassify on: OADR #80,513 (See 100-7-73)

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 11/23/66, and airtel
and LHM 11/25/66, captioned as above. (u)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for Chicago and New York three copies each of LHM. (u)

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (u) b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (u) b7D
Source utilized to characterize GRIFFIN is [redacted] (u) b7E
Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS
is [redacted] (u)
Sources utilized to characterize O'DELL are NY 694-S* [redacted] (u)

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was
obtained 11/22/66 from [redacted] (u) b7D

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (See Bufile #62-117290)
- 11 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)

- (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
- (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
- (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
- (1 - 157-639) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)
- (1 - 157-418) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-1323) [redacted]
- (1 - 100-6684) [redacted]
- (1 - 157-973) [redacted]

REC-42

b6
b7C
b7D

1 NOV 29 1966
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) [redacted]
DATE 11-26-83

AGS:cmp

7 DEC 6 1966

Approved: JKP Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

CC AT + LHM 924970

~~SECRET~~

(AT 100-6670)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 11/20/66, Atlanta Agents observed STANLEY LEVISON arrive at Atlanta Airport from New York City via Delta Airlines at 11:09 p.m. Following his arrival LEVISON proceeded directly to the Hilton Inn, Hapeville, Ga. where he registered. Specific reference to LEVISON's arrival in Atlanta has been omitted from the enclosed LHM in conjunction with effort to maintain source's security (S)(u)
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Source advised the meeting referred to commenced at 1:30 p.m., 11/21/66, consumed the balance of that working day and continued during most of the morning of 11/22/66. Attending this meeting were the following individuals. STANLEY LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., JAMES HARRISON, Comptroller, SCLC, MEW SOONG LI, Department of Dialogue, SCLC, SEPTIMA CLARK, Citizenship Education, SCLC, JESSIE L. JACKSON, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, DOROTHY COTTON, Director of Citizenship Education, SCLC, HOSEA WILLIAMS, THOMAS OFFENBERGER, Employee Public Relations Department, SCLC, JUNIUS GRIFFIN and DAVE WALLACE. (S)(u)

Source advised HOSEA WILLIAMS attended meeting on 11/21/66 and JUNIUS GRIFFIN attended on 11/22/66. (S)(u)

Source advised JESSIE L. JACKSON will receive \$8,000 annually from SCLC in his new position and DAVE WALLACE has been employed by SCLC at \$5,200 annually. (S)(u)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S)(u)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC. (S)(u)

b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
November 28, 1966

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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On November 22, 1966, a confidential source advised he had learned that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently met at SCLC headquarters with the Executive Staff of SCLC for the purpose of considering methods of raising funds for SCLC. JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC, and HOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration, Political Education and in Charge of Southern Field Staff, SCLC, each attended part of this meeting. STANLEY LEVISON attended the entire meeting and actively participated in an advisory capacity. (S)(u)

This meeting was called by Reverend KING in view of the current depleted financial condition of SCLC. The proposals considered were mainly those suggested by JESSIE L. JACKSON, SCLC staff member, Chicago, Illinois, who as of approximately the middle of November, 1966, was elevated by SCLC to the position of Director, Department of Social Projects and Economic Development, SCLC, in which position he will be assisted by one DAVE WALLACE from Chicago. JACKSON will supervise forthcoming fund raising activities indulged in by SCLC except the mail appeal program conducted by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON and activity of WILLIAM STEIN, in Charge of Church Promotion, SCLC. (S)(u)

The meeting discussed as a method of fund raising, an appeal to various labor organizations through leading officials thereof for a contribution to SCLC from the organization as a whole. (S)(u)

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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U.S.A.

LEVISON made reference to a meeting recently held between Reverend KING and JAMES HOFFA, President of the Teamsters Union, pointing out this was an excellent meeting and very "fruitful" (not explained). He suggested that SCLC consider utilizing HOFFA's cooperation and sell individual memberships in SCLC to influential Negro and white persons within the sphere of HOFFA's influence, including people in and out of organized labor. LEVISON contended that HOFFA knows many such people who would be only too happy to become affiliated with SCLC in an honorary type membership organization and periodically assist SCLC financially. (S)(u)

LEVISON went on to suggest the sale of memberships through the assistance of HOFFA not be limited to professional people but include the so-called working class. He made effort to differentiate between professional groups and the working class by explaining that it will be the working class, not the professional people who ultimately will look to SCLC for assistance in seeking "social change" (not defined). Consequently, in view of HOFFA's wide influence in the labor field, LEVISON said SCLC could use this and its working class memberships as a practical lever when seeking "social change." (S)(u)

Reverend KING expressed neither agreement nor disagreement with LEVISON's suggestions. He said, however, he felt that currently SCLC did not have available adequate executive personnel to handle the administrative details incidental to implementing LEVISON's suggestions. (S)(u)

The meeting did not reach a final conclusion as to the action SCLC will take regarding LEVISON's suggestions. (S)(u)

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